

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION**

**IN RE: OHIO EXECUTION
PROTOCOL LITIGATION**

**This document relates to:
PLAINTIFF QUISI BRYAN**

Case No. 2:11-cv-1016

**CHIEF JUDGE EDMUND A. SARGUS, JR.
Magistrate Judge Michael R. Merz**

**DEATH PENALTY CASE
Execution Date Scheduled for
10/26/2022**

**Plaintiff Quisi Bryan's
Subsequent Individual Supplemental Complaint**

Plaintiff Quisi Bryan, through counsel and pursuant to Rules 15(a) and 15(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and pursuant to this Court's Orders of July 8, 2015, (ECF No. 523), and August 13, 2015, (ECF No. 527), as modified (see ECF No. 1395, PageID 52196, granted by notation order, ECF No. 1396), files this Individual Supplemental Complaint (the "Individual Supplemental Complaint") pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for injunctive and declaratory relief, attorney fees, and costs of suit against the Defendants in the above-captioned consolidated matter.

This Individual Supplemental Complaint fully incorporates by reference each statement, allegation, and claim in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint (ECF No. 1252, PageID 45405–45877). **The totality of this Individual Supplemental Complaint and the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint comprises Plaintiff's entire Complaint in this case.** The

statements, allegations, and claims alleged within this Individual Supplemental Complaint are those that are particular to Plaintiff and they supplement—not supplant—the joint statements, allegations, and claims in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint. For convenience and efficiency of the Court, any statements, allegations, and claims in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint are not generally repeated here, but they apply to Plaintiff. This includes, but is not limited to, the prayer for relief, the statement of the case, and the allegations in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint establishing subject matter jurisdiction, venue, the Defendants as Parties, the claimed Causes of Action alleged therein, exhaustion of administrative remedies, the demand for jury trial, and myriad other factual allegations. For purposes of Plaintiff's individual Complaint, the contents of the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint are incorporated by reference here, and the allegations in this Individual Supplemental Complaint are incorporated by reference into the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

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INCORPORATION OF ALLEGATIONS IN THE FOURTH AMENDED OMNIBUS COMPLAINT BY REFERENCE

1892. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint (ECF No. 1252) as if rewritten here.

ADDITIONAL RELEVANT FACTS

1893. Plaintiff is alleging constitutional violations based on Defendants' current Execution Protocol effective October 7, 2016 and Defendants' intention to execute him via lethal injection as a manner of execution; he is not alleging that Defendants can never execute him by any manner of execution other than lethal injection.

I. Allegations related to Plaintiff's individual characteristics.

1894. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff presents with individual physical characteristics that include, but are not limited to, Plaintiff's history of: obesity, hypertension, and asthma.

1895. Plaintiff's individual physical characteristics increase the risk he will experience a sure or very likely risk of serious harms of the type alleged throughout his Complaint if subjected to execution via DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol.

1896. Plaintiff's physical characteristics of obesity, hypertension, and asthma each make it significantly more difficult to achieve and/or maintain peripheral IV access on Plaintiff that is needed to ensure proper delivery of the protective drugs in the protocol. Those characteristics demonstrate there is a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will be subjected to serious pain as Defendants attempt to

- achieve peripheral IV access on him during the execution process, and when Defendants are unable to maintain peripheral IV access on him.
1897. Plaintiff's physical characteristics of being a male, having a Body Mass Index of close to 35, and hypertension demonstrate that he presents with several of the risk factors of the STOP-Bang test used to assess the risk of Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA). Having those characteristics creates a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will obstruct and begin to suffocate and experience the terrible and painful sensations of air hunger after the drugs in Defendants' lethal injection protocol are injected, while Plaintiff remains aware, conscious, or sensate.
1898. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff presents with individual mental/psychological characteristics that include, but are not limited to, the following: history of head trauma, and drug abuse.
1899. Plaintiff's individual mental/psychological characteristics increase the risk he will experience a sure or very likely risk of serious harms of the type alleged throughout his Complaint if subjected to execution via DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol.
1900. Plaintiff's individual mental/psychological characteristics alleged above create a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will have a paradoxical reaction to the execution drug(s), thereby increasing the

already substantial risk he will know of the physical pain and agony he will be suffering upon injection of the execution drug(s).

1901. Plaintiff's individual characteristics of his age, his male gender, and his past history of alcohol and drug abuse increase the risk he will have a paradoxical reaction to the execution drug(s) as well.
1902. Moreover, Plaintiff may develop or may currently have additional physical and/or psychological characteristics increasing the sure or very likely risk of serious harm caused by Defendants' Execution Protocol before his execution date.
1903. Defendants' execution policy, including the written Execution Protocol, fails to account for any unique physical characteristics of Plaintiff that may affect the efficacy of or the risk of harm caused by Defendants' Execution Protocol.
1904. Defendants' execution policy, including the written Execution Protocol, fails to account for any unique psychological/mental characteristics of Plaintiff that may affect the efficacy of or the risk of harm caused by Defendants' Execution Protocol.
1905. Upon information and belief, besides failing to account for the individual physical characteristics of inmates in the execution policy, including the written Execution Protocol, DRC Defendants have failed to properly prepare or train for any of the unique challenges Plaintiff's physical characteristics may present while carrying out an execution.

1906. Because Defendants do not account for any individual physical characteristics Plaintiff currently possesses or may develop before his scheduled execution date, his already sure or very likely risk of serious harm will be greatly increased.

II. Allegations related to requirement to plead alternative execution methods or manners.

1907. Certain of Plaintiff's claims allege that the execution drug(s) planned to be used by Defendants in his execution or any other portion of the Execution Protocol will cause cruel and unusual punishment by making it sure or likely that Plaintiff will be subjected to severe pain and suffering, physically or mentally. Regarding those claims, Plaintiff alleges the following regarding a requirement he must plead and prove a readily available and feasibly implemented alternative execution method or manner to prevail on such an Eighth Amendment challenge and vindicate his fundamental constitutional rights (the "alternative-method requirement").

1908. The State of Ohio's adoption of the execution-secrecy provisions in Ohio Revised Code § 2949.221–222, and this Court's entry of the protective order dated October 26, 2015 (ECF No. 629), will substantially if not entirely impair Plaintiff's ability to allege and prove alternative execution methods and procedures. To the extent the statute and order are applied in such a way, Plaintiff reserves the right to argue that any alleged defects in his allegations and/or proof

regarding such issues result from the secrecy imposed by the statute and order, and not any failure by Plaintiff.

A. The alternative-method requirement violates Plaintiff's Fifth Amendment rights.

1909. Notwithstanding any allegation of an alternative execution method or manner pleaded in this Fourth Amended Complaint, Plaintiff asserts his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination insofar as the constitutional right may permit him to decline to affirmatively plead an alternative method or manner for execution that would not be cruel and unusual. *See United States v. Myers*, 123 F.3d 350, 359 (6th Cir. 1997) (“[T]he privilege against self-incrimination can be asserted in any proceeding, civil or criminal, administrative or judicial, investigatory or adjudicatory.”) (quoting *Maness v. Meyers*, 419 U.S. 449, 464 (1975))); *United States v. Rivera*, 201 F.3d 99, 101 (2d Cir. 1999) (“The Fifth Amendment provides a ‘safeguard against judicially coerced self-disclosure,’ and this safeguard extends to the sentencing phase of a criminal proceeding as well.” (citation omitted) (quoting *Mitchell v. United States*, 526 U.S. 314, 322 (1999))).

B. The alternative execution method requirement, if defined to be limited to just different methods of lethal injection, creates an impermissible irrebuttable presumption that ORC § 2949.22, and DRC Policy 01-COM-11 which amplifies it, are constitutional.

1910. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully stated here.

1911. Defendants, and/or their agents, acting under color of state law, intend to execute Plaintiff using a three-drug midazolam method of execution.
1912. Plaintiff contends that executing him using a three-drug midazolam method of lethal injection is unconstitutional because that method of execution is a cruel and unusual punishment prohibited under the Eighth Amendment. Plaintiff argues that Ohio's lethal injection protocol is unconstitutional under an analysis that does not require comparison to any other method or manner of execution. But Plaintiff also argues that lethal injection is unconstitutional when compared to other manners of execution which are both sufficiently available under law to Defendants and/or their agents and sufficiently reduce the risk of pain compared to lethal injection.
1913. Plaintiff's fundamental right to due process under the law, and his right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, will be burdened if he is deprived of a meaningful opportunity to challenge the constitutionality of the method and/or manner of execution by which the state seeks to execute him.
1914. Ohio exclusively carries out executions by lethal injection. Ohio Rev. Code § 2949.22(A) provides, in patient part, that "a death sentence shall be executed by causing the application to the person, upon whom the sentence was imposed, of a lethal injection of a drug or

- combination of drugs of sufficient dosage to quickly and painlessly cause death.”
1915. States may not impose a death sentence upon any inmate using an unconstitutional method of execution. The “Eighth Amendment *categorically* prohibits the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments.” *Penry v. Lynaugh*, 492 U. S. 302, 330 (1989) (emphasis added).
1916. Ohio law provides for the possibility that lethal injection may be found categorically unconstitutional: “If a person is sentenced to death, and if the execution of a death sentence by lethal injection has been determined to be unconstitutional, the death sentence shall be executed by using any different manner of execution prescribed by law subsequent to the effective date of this amendment instead of by causing the application to the person of a lethal injection of a drug or combination of drugs of sufficient dosage to quickly and painlessly cause death, provided that the subsequently prescribed different manner of execution has not been determined to be unconstitutional.” Ohio Rev. Code § 2949.22(C).
1917. The Eighth Amendment forbids punishments of torture and all others in the same line of unnecessary cruelty. *Wilkerson v. Utah*, 99 U.S. 130, 136 (1878). Punishments are cruel when they involve torture or a lingering death, something inhuman and barbarous—more than the mere extinguishment of life. *In re Kemmler*, 136 U.S. 436, 447 (1890).

1918. Likewise, those punishments that no longer comport with prevailing standards of decency are deemed disproportionately cruel to the offender or the offense.
1919. Some methods of punishment themselves are so cruel and/or unusual as to be disproportionately cruel to both the offender and the offense. The Eighth Amendment places these methods of execution beyond reach. For example, those that are barbarously cruel such as burning at the stake or burying alive are impermissible sanctions.
1920. Because the death penalty is the gravest sentence our society may impose, “[p]ersons facing that most severe sanction must have a fair opportunity to show that the Constitution prohibits their execution.” *Hall v. Florida*, 134 S. Ct. 1986, 2001 (2014).
1921. “An irrebuttable presumption is a presumption that as a matter of law can never be rebutted, regardless of the facts.” *Hamby v. Neel*, 368 F.3d 549, 567, (6th Cir. 2004) (Batchelder, J., dissenting.)
1922. “[A] statute creating a presumption which operates to deny a fair opportunity to rebut it violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Heiner v. Donnan*, 285 U.S. 312, 329 (1932). *See also, Vlandis v. Kline*, 412 U.S. 441, 446 (1973) (“Statutes creating permanent irrebuttable presumptions have long been disfavored under the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.”).

1923. In *Baze v. Rees*, 553 U.S. 35 (2008), the petitioners' primary contention was that the risks of pain they had identified in the challenged method of execution could be eliminated by adopting certain alternative procedures.
1924. A plurality of the Supreme Court held that, in the circumstances before the Court in that case alleging a risk of constitutional harm in the form of pain, allowing the condemned prisoners to challenge a State's execution method merely by showing a slightly or marginally safer alternative would embroil the courts in ongoing scientific controversies beyond their expertise, and would substantially intrude on the role of state legislatures in implementing execution procedures. Therefore, if the constitutional harm being alleged is suffering of pain, then a "substantial risk of serious harm" must be presented by a challenged method of execution in order for a plaintiff to succeed.
1925. To effectively challenge a protocol posing a substantial risk of pain, a proffered alternative procedure must be "feasible, readily implemented, and in fact significantly reduce a substantial risk of severe pain." *Baze*, 553 U.S. at 52.
1926. In the Sixth Circuit, a method is "available," "feasible," and "readily implemented" if it can be done with "ordinary transactional effort." *Fears v. Morgan*, 860 F.3d 881, 891 (6th Cir. 2017) (en banc); *In re Ohio Execution Protocol Litig. (Campbell & Tibbetts)*, No. 2:11-cv-1016, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 182406, *70 (S.D. Ohio Nov. 3, 2017) (noting

that Sixth Circuit has defined the alternative method “availability” requirement as “ordinary transactional effort”).

1927. A state’s refusal to adopt such an alternative in the face of these documented advantages, without a legitimate penological justification for its current execution method, can be viewed as “cruel and unusual.” *Baze*, 553 U.S. at 52.
1928. As alleged in the Causes of Action that follow, using a paralytic drug in an execution is an unnecessary cruelty because more humane alternative manners of execution are available to the State with ordinary transactional effort.
1929. As alleged in the Causes of Action that follow, using a three-drug midazolam method of execution is an unnecessary cruelty because more humane alternative manners of execution are available to the State with ordinary transactional effort.
1930. A prisoner who challenges a method of execution as unconstitutionally painful must identify an alternative means by which he may be executed, so a failure to do so would cause the pleading of an incomplete *Baze/Glossip* challenge. As a result, a federal court would either dismiss the claim or require him to amend his pleadings. *In re Alva Campbell*, 874 F.3d 454, 465 (6th Cir. 2017).
1931. An inmate raising a challenge under *Baze/Glossip* must propose an alternative method of execution that conforms to the requirements explained in those cases and their progeny.

1932. Lethal injection, as a manner of execution, can be deemed unconstitutional if: (1) it is found to no longer comport with prevailing standards of decency (*see* Forty-Fifth (make sure of number) Cause of Action, below); or (2) comparative analysis with a proffered alternative manner or method of execution demonstrates a legally sufficient reduction in pain by the available alternative, requiring the use of lethal injection be prohibited; or (3) if it can be of the type of punishment that is “manifestly cruel and unusual,” without regard to any comparison to any other manner or method of execution, *see Baze*, 553 U.S. at 99–100 (citing *Wilkerson v. Utah*, 99 U.S. 130, 135–36 (1879), and *In re Kemmler*, 136 U.S. 436, 446–47 (1890)).
1933. Nothing in *Baze* or *Glossip* requires that the State actually adopt or implement the inmate’s proposed alternative execution method or manner before the inmate can prevail on his “cruel and unusual punishment” challenge to the current method or manner of execution. Rather, the result of a successful execution-method challenge is an injunction against the State’s use of that current method or manner.
1934. The Court in *Glossip* indicated that a condemned inmate could present alternatives not expressly permitted by statute. Petitioners in that case had “not identified any available drug or drugs that could be used in place of those that Oklahoma is now unable to obtain[, n]or have they shown a risk of pain so great that *other acceptable, available methods must be used.*” 135 S. Ct. at 2738 (emphasis

added). The *Glossip* Court indicated that petitioners could have pleaded not only alternative “drugs”—the only method of execution authorized by Oklahoma law, Okla. Stat. Tit. 22, § 1014—but also “other acceptable, available methods” of execution. The inescapable conclusion is that if a method or manner of execution creates a “risk of pain” that would violate the Eighth Amendment as compared to known and available alternatives, those alternatives need not be part of a state’s existing legislative scheme.

1935. To meaningfully challenge lethal injection, as administered by the State, it must be the case that an inmate may propose non-lethal injection manners of execution to satisfy any burden to plead an alternative execution manner or method.
1936. Some methods of execution are unconstitutional; it follows that there must be a way to prove it.
1937. Likewise, some manners of execution are unconstitutional; it follows that there must be a way to prove it.
1938. If this were not so, and the bounds of an “available” alternative confined solely within that manner or method of execution that is statutorily established, the comparative analysis to other methods or manners would be artificially constrained so as to only compare within the same manner of execution, leading to logical absurdity.
1939. Such a scenario would also permit a State to legislatively insulate its manner and method of execution from any comparative Eighth

Amendment challenge by prescribing in statute, down to great detail, not only the specific manner (lethal injection, firing squad, electric chair, etc.) of execution, but also the granular details of the method by which such manner of execution must be carried out. By statutorily authorizing only a particular manner of execution performed by a specific method of identified drugs at certain dosages, a State would preemptively preclude an inmate from alleging any alternative, and any comparative Eighth Amendment challenge would be barred *per se*.

1940. When a lethal injection protocol is challenged as a method of execution, or when lethal injection is challenged as a manner of execution, due process, equal protection, and the Eighth Amendment do not tolerate artificial restraints on what alternative manners of execution an inmate may propose, nor what a court may consider, in the comparative analysis that is required for such a claim. Such a restraint would also implicate a violation of the Supremacy Clause, U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2, because it would elevate the particularities of state law over the Constitution's guarantee of freedom from cruel and unusual punishment.
1941. If the constitutionality of a lethal injection protocol method, or lethal injection as a manner of execution, can only be challenged by proposing an alternative method of lethal injection—*i.e.*, a different lethal injection protocol—than the greater question of whether lethal

injection itself is constitutional can never be reached, and challenges to specific lethal injection methods (protocols) are tightly constrained, if not outright precluded.

1942. Requiring that the proposed alternative method(s) must be within the same manner of execution assumes the manner of execution can be constitutionality administered. Such a pleading requirement forces an inmate to assume the constitutionality of lethal injection or have his complaint dismissed.
1943. Any pleading requirement that prohibits alleging “non-statutory” alternatives contains an irrebuttable presumption that the statutorily authorized method is constitutional.
1944. If an inmate is not permitted to propose non-lethal injection manners of execution, then Ohio Rev. Code § 2949.22, and DRC Policy 01-COM-11 which amplifies it, contains an irrebuttable presumption that lethal injection is categorically constitutional.
1945. If an inmate is restricted to proposing only different methods of statutorily authorized manners of execution as alternatives, then regardless of the facts presented on his proposed alternative, he can never categorically challenge his manner of execution. This creates an irrebuttable presumption the statutorily authorized method is constitutional. This is unconstitutional.
1946. Similarly, regardless of the fact that lethal injection may present a likely risk of pain, and that a non-lethal injection method may

sufficiently reduce that risk, no amount of evidence or strength of fact would permit consideration of the alternative manner of execution if only different methods of the manner(s) of execution explicitly authorized by statute qualify for comparison. This creates an irrebuttable presumption the statutorily authorized execution manner is constitutional. This is unconstitutional.

1947. Further, central tenets of due process and equal protection require inmates be permitted to propose alternative manners of execution given that their individual characteristics may make execution by any method of lethal injection impossible and/or any such attempt cruel and unusual.
1948. Without these protections, a Catch-22 is presented for those inmates whose unique medical and physical characteristics render lethal injection as a manner of execution categorically unfeasible.
1949. Such a condemned inmate cannot bring a challenge to lethal injection in habeas corpus, whether as a manner or on a specific protocol method, because, the Sixth Circuit reasoned in *In re Campbell*, the existence of other, non-lethal-injection alternatives render habeas an inappropriate vehicle for bringing such a challenge because the inmate's execution can still be carried out by some other manner of execution. See 874, F.3d 454, 465 (6th Cir. 2017). Yet, if the alternative requirement is confined to permit solely those manners and methods of execution authorized by statute, the same inmate

- would also be prevented from bringing a satisfactory challenge in this § 1983 litigation, because Ohio law currently provides only for execution by lethal injection. (See Decision and Order, ECF No. 1356, PageID 50499–500 (suggesting that a firing squad was not an “available” alternative because Ohio law requires using lethal injection as the manner of execution).)
1950. This creates a situation in which an inmate can never challenge the constitutionality of Ohio’s manner and method of execution as it relates to his unique characteristics, causing an irrebuttable presumption of constitutionality on Ohio’s manner and method of execution applied to him. This is unconstitutional.
1951. To be clear, neither *Baze* nor *Glossip*, nor any other Supreme Court authority, prohibits an inmate from proposing a manner of execution not explicitly statutorily authorized by state law.
1952. Likewise, nothing in Ohio state law prohibits the proposal of a non-statutory manner of execution. Ohio statutory law does not bar, prohibit, or otherwise make any method or manner of execution unlawful, other than those which have “been determined to be unconstitutional.” See Ohio Rev. Code § 2949.22(C).
1953. The statute provides that, if lethal injection is determined to be unconstitutional, “the death sentence shall be executed by using *any* different manner of execution prescribed by law subsequent to the effective date of this amendment . . . provided that the subsequently

- prescribed different manner of execution has not been determined to be unconstitutional.” *Id.* (emphasis added).
1954. Because no manner or method of execution has explicitly been found by the Supreme Court of Ohio or the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, no manner or method of execution yet meets this restriction. Under Ohio law, any manners of execution, and any methods of a particular manner of execution, are legally available until they are ruled unconstitutional.
1955. None of Plaintiff’s proposed alternative methods or manners of execution have been found by the Supreme Court of Ohio or the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. Under Ohio law these legitimate alternatives may be adopted by the legislature with ordinary transactional effort, “provided that the subsequently prescribed different manner of execution has not been determined to be unconstitutional.”
1956. And the language of Ohio Rev. Code § 2949.22(C) contemplates that all lethal injection executions, regardless of the method implemented, may one day be ruled unconstitutional: “if the execution of a death sentence by lethal injection has been determined to be unconstitutional” Because “[a] prisoner who challenges a method of execution as unconstitutionally painful must identify an alternative means by which he may be executed,” *In re Campbell*, 874 F.3d at 465 (citing *Glossip*, 135 S. Ct. 2739), failure to permit a non-

lethal injection alternative results in creating an irrebuttable presumption that lethal injection, or any method thereof, is constitutional. Requiring a death row prisoner to challenge the constitutionality of his execution by lethal injection with another lethal injection method creates an irrebuttable presumption that lethal injection, as a manner of execution, is always constitutional. Likewise, requiring a death row prisoner to challenge the constitutionality of the State's specific lethal injection protocol method with only another lethal injection method, even if lethal injection is shown to be impossible for him, creates an irrebuttable presumption that the lethal injection protocol under challenge is constitutional.

- 1957. An amendment to Ohio's relevant statutes to permit a non-lethal injection manner of execution that in fact significantly reduces a substantial risk of severe pain is feasible, and also readily available and implemented with regular transactional effort.
- 1958. For example, in 2014, Ohio passed legislation with great speed and efficiency to facilitate the acquisition of lethal injection drugs and other provisions intended to expedite death sentences.
- 1959. The Lethal Injection Secrecy bill, Amended House Bill 663, which also included other substantive changes affecting death row inmates' appeals, completed the State's entire legislative process—from introduction of the bill text to signing by the Governor into law—in just 40 days.

1960. Procedurally, Ohio laws allow bills unsigned by the Governor to automatically become law after 10 days, unless the Governor explicitly vetoes a law. Therefore, the Governor need not sign the bill to make it state law.¹
1961. The Ohio constitution requires 90 days for a newly enacted law to take effect to permit any possible referendum petition to be circulated and filed by the electorate. However, emergency laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety go into immediate effect and are not subject to the referendum.
1962. Therefore, even though non-lethal injection alternative manners of execution are not provided for at this time by Ohio law, such changes can easily, and completely, be made within just a few short weeks—*i.e.*, with “ordinary transactional effort.” Consequently, all alternative methods and/or manners of execution proposed (see Section III, and the other alternatives alleged in the body of the Causes of Action below), are sufficiently available to Ohio through Defendants and/or their agents.
1963. Finally, because Ohio’s capital sentencing judgment entries include and/or incorporate the manner of execution to be used on a

¹ A Guidebook for Ohio Legislators - Fifteenth Edition 2017-2018, Chapter 5: Enacting Legislation, <https://www.lsc.ohio.gov/documents/reference/current/guidebook/chapter5.pdf>.

- condemned inmate, any failure to permit a meaningful challenge to the execution manner or method at the appropriate time violates due process and unconstitutionally infringes upon the right to be free from cruel and usual punishment.
1964. Since both Ohio and federal courts have found this § 1983 litigation to be the appropriate vehicle for challenging that portion of an inmate's death sentence, and because it is the only opportunity to be heard on this issue, Plaintiff must now have a fair opportunity to show that the Constitution prohibits his execution. *See, e.g., Scott v. Houk*, 127 Ohio St. 3d 317, 2010-Ohio-5805 ("There is no state postconviction relief or other state-law mode of action to litigate the issue of whether a specific lethal-injection protocol is constitutional under *Baze v. Rees*, 553 U.S. 35, or under Ohio law."); *In re Campbell*, 874 F.3d at 464–65 (challenges to a manner or method of execution not cognizable in habeas).
1965. To protect their constitutional rights, all inmates must, for those Eighth Amendment claims that require a comparative cruelty analysis, be permitted to raise non-lethal injection manners of execution to meaningfully challenge their lethal injection execution and/or their execution by Defendants' Execution Protocol.

C. Plaintiff is insufficiently competent to constitutionally satisfy the alternative-method requirement.

1966. Notwithstanding any allegation of an alternative execution method or manner pleaded in this Individual Supplemental Complaint, Plaintiff

asserts he cannot constitutionally allege an alternative method or manner of execution because he is insufficiently competent to knowingly and willingly instruct DRC Defendants how to kill him, and/or he is insufficiently competent to assist his attorney to identify an alternative method or manner of execution because he has insufficient medical training and knowledge to identify such an alternative or because his mental health impairments or cognitive deficiencies or intellectual disabilities render him unable to do so.

III. Allegations of alternative execution method(s) or manner.

1967. If Plaintiff must allege an alternative method of execution, he alleges the following alternative execution methods that are available, feasible, and can be readily implemented with ordinary transactional effort, and which significantly reduce the risk of pain to which he will be subjected as compared to Defendants' selected method of execution under the Execution Protocol.
1968. Plaintiff, by alleging any of these alternatives, alleges only that the alternative in question subjects him to substantially less risk of experiencing severe pain and needless suffering than the risk posed by the current execution method Plaintiff challenges.

A. Alternative No. 1 – Execution by One-Drug, Barbiturate-Only Method Subject To Protective Safeguards

1969. DRC Defendants shall use a one-drug, barbiturate-only method, such as DRC Defendants adopted in November 2009, and with sodium

thiopental or pentobarbital as the barbiturate, injecting no less than 5 grams of the barbiturate drug.

1970. DRC Defendants have claimed they cannot obtain any pentobarbital or sodium thiopental to use for executions. But other states remain able to obtain one or the other of those drugs and states including Texas and Georgia have recently carried out executions using such drug(s). *See, e.g.*, Death Penalty Information Center, Execution List 2018, available at <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/execution-list-2018> (listing five executions carried out with pentobarbital in 2018); *id.*, Execution List 2017, available at <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/execution-list-2017> (listing nine executions carried out with pentobarbital in 2017); *id.* at Execution List 2016, available at <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/execution-list-2016> (listing seventeen executions carried out with pentobarbital in 2016). DRC Defendants blame manufacturer-imposed restrictions for being unable to obtain pentobarbital or sodium thiopental. But midazolam, rocuronium bromide, and potassium chloride are each subject to the same manufacturer-imposed restrictions, and have been for some time. Yet DRC Defendants have nevertheless obtained 100 10 ml vials of midazolam and 75 20 ml vials of potassium chloride on or about November 14, 2017. (*See* Perpetual Inventory Log, last entry dated November 15, 2017, attached as Exhibit 1.) And DRC Defendants have similarly obtained another 400 10 ml vials of

midazolam between October 27, 2016 and January 18, 2017; an additional 400 20 ml vials of potassium chloride between September 30, 2016 and January 3, 2017; and 230 10 ml vials of rocuronium bromide between September 9, 2016 and September 30, 2016. (*Id.*)

1971. And upon information and belief, DRC Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the drug(s) necessary to carry out an execution using this Alternative.
1972. Further, this single-drug barbiturate execution method is available because, on the drugs themselves, it is already part of DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol. DRC Defendants would not have included in their revised protocol a method that was impossible to impose. And DRC Defendants have carried out a single-drug barbiturate execution method on several occasions, other states have done so, and some states continue to do so. *See, e.g.*, Death Penalty Information Center, Execution List 2018 (listing three executions carried out in Texas in 2018 using a 1-drug pentobarbital method), available at <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/execution-list-2018>.
1973. This manner and method of execution is also available because it can be carried out under Ohio Revised Code § 2949.22(B) with ordinary transactional effort within the walls of a state correctional institution, within an "enclosure to be prepared for that purpose," because such an "enclosure" already exists in the Death Chamber inside the Death House at SOCF.

1974. Also as part of this Alternative, Defendants must employ a wedge-shaped cushion of sufficient height to prevent obstruction, like the one they agreed to use for the planned execution of Plaintiff Kenneth Smith and the planned execution of Plaintiff Raymond Tibbetts, and like they used for the attempted execution of former Plaintiff Alva Campbell, Jr., to prop Plaintiff up at an angle during his execution.
1975. Using that wedge-shaped cushion, by propping Plaintiff up at an angle, will significantly reduce the sure or likely risk that Plaintiff will obstruct after injection of the drugs by helping to ensure that the soft tissues in the back of Plaintiff's throat will not collapse into his airway when he loses muscle tension after injection of the drugs, like they would if he was lying supine as currently required by Defendants' execution protocol and procedures.
1976. Using a wedge-shaped cushion is available and feasible, because Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the wedge-shaped cushion they already agreed to use for Plaintiffs Smith and Tibbetts, and used for former Plaintiff Campbell.
1977. Death caused by a 5-gram dose of IV-injected pentobarbital or sodium thiopental when injected into Plaintiff propped up with a wedge cushion will involve none of the severe pain and suffering caused by obstruction, air hunger, suffocation by paralysis, or the injection and operation of potassium chloride, as posed by Defendants' currently

selected 3-drug method of lethal injection. *Eliminating* the substantial risk of severe pain posed by the current execution method will significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the current execution method.

1978. This Alternative also includes additional facets which, independently and collectively, are available and would significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the currently selected 3-drug lethal injection method.
1979. As part of this Alternative, DRC Defendants must fully and formally adopt Incident Command Systems principles into their Execution Protocol as a Core Element, because those principles are the basis on which DRC Defendants purport to administer executions in full compliance with their protocol. Formally adopting—and enforcing as a part of the Execution Protocol from which variation or deviation is impermissible, ICS principles will significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the current execution method. Upon information and belief, this is available to Defendants because Defendant DRC Director could order it so with a stroke of a pen—that is, this portion of the Alternative could be adopted with ordinary transactional effort.
1980. Also as part of this Alternative, DRC Defendants must inject the lethal drugs bedside rather than from the equipment room through several yards of IV tubing filled with saline solution. This will protect Plaintiff

against receiving diluted execution drug(s), ensuring the proper concentration and most rapid arm-brain circulation of the drug, which will also significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the currently selected 3-drug execution method. This portion of this Alternative is also available through ordinary transactional effort because DRC Defendants already establish IV access on Plaintiff in the Death Chamber at bedside; inserting and injecting a syringe of execution drug directly into a port in the IV catheter is no more difficult—indeed, is easier—than inserting and injecting a syringe of execution drug into a port connected to 18 feet of IV tubing; and DRC Defendants already come into the Death Chamber at certain stages of the protocol even while the curtain to the witness room remains open, having sufficiently resolved any concerns about identification of the individual(s) involved by disguising themselves in surgical garb including masks.

1981. Also as part of this Alternative, the administration of drugs in Plaintiff's execution shall not begin until two working IV sites have been started and remain viable in Plaintiff's peripheral veins. This will significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the currently selected 3-drug execution method by ensuring that a full dosage of the execution drug will be successfully injected. This portion of this Alternative is also available via ordinary transactional effort; it was formerly a requirement in

previous versions of DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol, and could easily be implemented again.

1982. Also as part of this Alternative, and if DRC Defendants use compounded sodium thiopental or compounded pentobarbital for the one-drug method, DRC Defendants must meet the following requirements, otherwise said compounded drugs shall not be used:
- a. DRC Defendants must use only those compounded execution drugs chemically and biologically identical to FDA-approved versions of the drugs as currently or formerly sold in the United States (*e.g.*, Nembutal).
 - b. DRC Defendants must use only those compounded execution drugs properly compounded in strict compliance with all requirements of USP <797>, and manufactured in strict compliance with all requirements of cGMPs.
 - c. DRC Defendants shall not use compounded execution drugs past their beyond-use date or that are otherwise adulterated.
 - d. For any compounded execution drugs to be used in Plaintiff's execution, DRC Defendants and/or Drug Source Defendants, as applicable, must provide to Plaintiff, at least 30 days before the execution date:
 - i. written, sworn verification of full compliance with all relevant manufacturing (cGMPs) or compounding (USP <797>) standards and requirements in the production of the execution

- drugs (including all requirements for matters such as sterile production, labeling, packing, shipping, storing, and using drug products as defined under the applicable set of standards), with such verification performed by a reputable, disclosed (to Plaintiff's counsel), independent third party, and such verification to include satisfactory assessment of all testing data and other data generated in the manufacturing or compounding process under the relevant standards;
- ii. written, sworn verification of satisfaction of rigorous pre-execution analytical testing of the execution drug at a reputable, disclosed (to Plaintiff's counsel), independent analytical testing laboratory to ensure the finished drug product fully complies with USP <797> or cGMPs, as applicable; and
- iii. written, sworn verification of having submitted to the federal FDA an Investigational New Drug application for the use of the particular execution drug in the form and dosage to be used against Plaintiff, and/or provide Plaintiff a certified copy of that application.
- e. DRC Defendants must additionally test the final product and its components no more than two days before the scheduled execution, testing for identity, contaminants, bacterial endotoxins, pyrogens, concentration, sterility, proper pH level, potency, and purity. DRC Defendants must provide that data to counsel for Plaintiff immediately

upon receipt. If the data generated by that analytical testing is outside the level acceptable under the applicable USP Monograph and any other authoritative source of standards for the drug, Defendants shall not proceed with the scheduled execution of Plaintiff for at least 60 days.

- f. Each portion of this Alternative would significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the currently selected 3-drug execution method, by ensuring that the drug(s) used to execute Plaintiff meet the same rigorous standards applicable to all drugs to be administered to individuals in the United States. Each portion of this Alternative merely require that DRC Defendants ensure that the controlling statutes, rules, regulations, and standards are being followed even behind the curtain of secrecy that DRC Defendants have obtained regarding the execution drugs, protecting Plaintiff against the pain and suffering caused by using improperly compounded execution drugs. There are no exceptions for executions made in the controlling statutes, rules, regulations, and standards, and the protections in those bodies of law protect Plaintiff just as much as any other person.
- g. And these portions of this Alternative are available with ordinary transactional effort. They simply require that Defendants produce sworn documentation to confirm that all applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and standards are being followed regarding the execution

drugs. Any Ohio-licensed pharmacy compounding execution drugs is already required by Ohio law to follow the requirements in USP <797>, and those requirements include the testing processes in production, the production of reports and other documentation, rigorous attention to quality control measures, and other such matters outlined above. If the compounding Drug Source Defendants are truly following the law even behind the veil of secrecy, then it should be a simple matter of ordinary transactional effort for DRC Defendants to produce to Plaintiff the sworn verification of that. The Execution Protocol already requires testing of compounded execution drugs for identity and potency (DRC Policy 01-COM-11, p. 6/21, ¶ VI.B.2.e, ECF No. 667-1, PageID 19817); the additional testing for contaminants, bacterial endotoxins, pyrogens, concentration, sterility, proper pH level, and purity, conducted by a third-party laboratory, is similarly feasible and available, as is producing the documentation to verify that the drugs to be used to execute Plaintiff satisfy the applicable standards. The law governing IND Applications contains no exception for the use of drugs in an execution; regardless of whether such an application would be granted, DRC Defendants can—and legally must—submit the IND Application with ordinary transactional effort in the same way that myriad others submit such Applications, and producing verification of submitting that Application is available through ordinary transactional effort.

1983. Also as part of this Alternative, DRC Defendants must not use execution drugs obtained from a Drug Source Defendant found to be not in compliance with the full scope of the alternative methods and procedures proffered here, and DRC Defendants must present to Plaintiff before execution, written, sworn verification of full compliance with all such alternative methods and procedures.
1984. Also, DRC Defendants must not use execution drugs obtained from a Drug Source Defendant found to be not in compliance with USP <797> standards during any state inspection in the last five years, and DRC Defendants must identify that Drug Source Defendant to Plaintiff before execution so Plaintiff can ensure the relevant Drug Source Defendant has not been so found; if Plaintiff is denied identification information DRC Defendants must present to Plaintiff before execution written, sworn verification that Drug Source Defendant in question has not been found to not comply with USP <797> standards during any state inspection in the last five years.
1985. Also, DRC Defendants must not use execution drugs obtained from a Drug Source Defendant found to not comply with cGMP standards during any FDA or state inspection in the last five years, and DRC Defendants must identify that Drug Source Defendant to Plaintiff before execution so Plaintiff can ensure the relevant Drug Source Defendant has not been so found; if Plaintiff is denied identification information DRC Defendants must present to Plaintiff before

- execution written, sworn verification that Drug Source Defendant in question has not been found to not comply with cGMP standards during any FDA or state inspection in the last five years.
1986. The parts of this Alternative alleged in the preceding three paragraphs will significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the currently selected 3-drug execution method in the same way as the part discussed in paragraph 1982 above. These parts of this Alternative are similarly available through ordinary transactional effort, because they simply require DRC Defendants to produce sworn verification of compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, rules, and standards as it relates to the Drug Source Defendant producing the execution drugs to be used on Plaintiff, and to NOT use execution drugs produced by a Drug Source Defendant found wanting in that regard.
1987. In the event the Court finds this Alternative insufficient to satisfy Plaintiff's task to offer an alternative, then Plaintiff offers the following alternative method of execution:
- B. **Alternative No. 2 – Execution by Bolus Injection and Continuous Infusions of Carfentanil**
1988. DRC Defendants shall carry out Plaintiff's execution using a sequence of injections to inject a bolus injection of 7,500 mcg (micrograms) of carfentanil, with additional infusion of 7,500 mcg of carfentanil at a rate sufficient to maintain a consistent level of carfentanil acting upon Plaintiff and to cause his death.

1989. Carfentanil is an opioid anesthetic with an analgesic potency 10,000 times greater than morphine.
1990. Execution by this method of lethal injection will rapidly cause Plaintiff's death through respiratory suppression, while providing analgesic protection against Plaintiff remaining sensate following injection.
1991. Also as part of this Alternative, Defendants must employ a wedge-shaped cushion of sufficient height to prevent obstruction, like the one they agreed to use for the planned execution of Plaintiff Kenneth Smith and the planned execution of Plaintiff Raymond Tibbetts, and like they used for the attempted execution of former Plaintiff Alva Campbell, Jr., to prop Plaintiff up at an angle during his execution.
1992. Using that wedge-shaped cushion, by propping Plaintiff up at an angle, will significantly reduce the sure or likely risk that Plaintiff will obstruct after injection of the drugs by helping to ensure that the soft tissues in the back of Plaintiff's throat will not collapse into his airway when he loses muscle tension after injection of the drugs, like they would if he was lying supine as currently required by Defendants' execution protocol and procedures.
1993. Using a wedge-shaped cushion is available and feasible, because Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the wedge-shaped cushion they already

- agreed to use for Plaintiffs Smith and Tibbetts, and used for former Plaintiff Campbell.
1994. Execution by this manner and method, when injected into Plaintiff propped up with a wedge cushion, does not permit Plaintiff to experience any of the severe pain and suffering caused by obstruction, air hunger, suffocation by paralysis, or the injection and operation of potassium chloride, as posed by Defendants' currently selected 3-drug method of lethal injection. *Eliminating* the substantial risk of severe pain posed by the current execution method will significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the current execution method.
1995. Upon information and belief, DRC Defendants could obtain with ordinary transactional effort a supply of carfentanil, sold under the trade name Wildnil and which is available for purchase on the open market, sufficient to carry out Plaintiff's execution using this Alternative method of lethal injection.
1996. This manner and method of execution is also an available, feasible alternative because it will rapidly cause death in the amounts alleged here, as demonstrated by the epidemic of recent overdose deaths linked to carfentanil and other less-potent fentanyl analogs, including many in Ohio.
1997. This manner and method of execution is also available because it can be carried out under Ohio Revised Code § 2949.22(B) with ordinary

transactional effort within the walls of a state correctional institution, within an “enclosure to be prepared for that purpose,” because such an “enclosure” already exists in the Death Chamber inside the Death House at SOCF.

1998. Plaintiff also incorporates by reference into this Alternative these paragraphs: 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 2209, 2212, 2214, 2215, 2217, and 2218.
1999. If the Court finds this Alternative insufficient to satisfy Plaintiff’s task to offer an alternative, then Plaintiff offers the following alternative method of execution.

C. Alternative No. 3 – Execution by Bolus Injection and Continuous Infusions of Midazolam and Sufentanil

2000. DRC Defendants shall carry out Plaintiff’s execution using a sequence of bolus injections to inject an initial dose of 3.75 grams of midazolam concurrent with bolus injection of 7,500 mcg (micrograms) of sufentanil (sold under the trade name Sufenta), with additional continuous infusion of midazolam at a rate sufficient to ensure that levels of midazolam in Plaintiff’s brain remain at the level required to ensure peak effectiveness throughout the entire execution process, and additional continuous infusion of sufentanil at a rate sufficient to maintain a consistent level of sufentanil acting upon Plaintiff and cause his death.

2001. Execution by this method of lethal injection will cause Plaintiff's death while providing analgesic protection against Plaintiff remaining sensate following injection.
2002. Also as part of this Alternative, Defendants must employ a wedge-shaped cushion of sufficient height to prevent obstruction, like the one they agreed to use for the planned execution of Plaintiff Kenneth Smith and the planned execution of Plaintiff Raymond Tibbetts, and like they used for the attempted execution of former Plaintiff Alva Campbell, Jr., to prop Plaintiff up at an angle during his execution.
2003. Using that wedge-shaped cushion, by propping Plaintiff up at an angle, will significantly reduce the sure or likely risk that Plaintiff will obstruct after injection of the drugs by helping to ensure that the soft tissues in the back of Plaintiff's throat will not collapse into his airway when he loses muscle tension after injection of the drugs, like they would if he was lying supine as currently required by Defendants' execution protocol and procedures.
2004. Using a wedge-shaped cushion is available and feasible, because Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the wedge-shaped cushion they already agreed to use for Plaintiffs Smith and Tibbetts, and used for former Plaintiff Campbell.
2005. Execution by this manner and method, when injected into Plaintiff propped up with a wedge cushion, does not permit Plaintiff to

experience the severe pain and suffering caused by obstruction, air hunger, suffocation by paralysis, or the injection and operation of potassium chloride, as posed by Defendants' currently selected 3-drug method of lethal injection. *Eliminating* the substantial risk of severe pain posed by the current execution method will significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the current execution method.

2006. Upon information and belief, DRC Defendants as of November 15, 2017, have in their possession at least 440 10 ml vials of midazolam, 50 mg/10 ml. They have obtained supplies of midazolam, 100 vials at a time, on several occasions since on or about October 27, 2016, including most recently on or about November 14, 2017. Midazolam is available to Defendants because they already have a supply of it and can obtain it with ordinary transactional effort. Sufentanil is sold on the open market, and is available for purchase by DRC Defendants, providing it with ordinary transactional effort.
2007. This manner and method of execution is an available, feasible alternative because Defendants possess or have within their control, or can obtain with ordinary transactional effort, a supply of midazolam and sufentanil sufficient to carry out Plaintiff's execution using this Alternative method of lethal injection.
2008. This manner and method of execution is also an available, feasible alternative because, according to DRC Defendants, midazolam is a

dangerous drug by itself capable of causing death, and because a bolus injection of 7,500 mcg of sufentanil—an opioid that is approximately 1000 times more potent than an equivalent dose of morphine and approximately 5-10 times more potent than the equivalent dose of fentanyl—will rapidly take effect to depress respiration while providing analgesic protection to Plaintiff, while the continuous infusion injection of sufentanil will ensure that it remains in full effect throughout the execution.

- 2009. This manner and method of execution is also an available, feasible alternative because it will rapidly cause death in the amounts alleged here, as demonstrated by the epidemic of recent overdose deaths linked to sufentanil and other fentanyl analogs, including many in Ohio.
- 2010. This manner and method of execution is also available because it can be carried out under Ohio Revised Code § 2949.22(B) with ordinary transactional effort within the walls of a state correctional institution, within an “enclosure to be prepared for that purpose,” because such an “enclosure” already exists in the Death Chamber inside the Death House at SOCF.
- 2011. Plaintiff also incorporates by reference into this Alternative the following paragraphs: 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 2209, 2212, 2214, 2215, 2217, and 2218.

2012. If the Court finds this Alternative insufficient to satisfy Plaintiff's task to offer an alternative, then Plaintiff offers the following alternative method of execution.

D. Alternative No. 4 – Execution by Bolus Injection and Continuous Infusion of Midazolam

2013. DRC Defendants shall carry out Plaintiff's execution using a sequence of bolus injections to inject an initial dose of 3.75 grams of midazolam, with additional continuous infusion of midazolam at a rate sufficient to ensure that levels of midazolam in Plaintiff's brain remain at the level required to ensure peak effectiveness throughout the entire execution process.

2014. Also as part of this Alternative, Defendants must employ a wedge-shaped cushion of sufficient height to prevent obstruction, like the one they agreed to use for the planned execution of Plaintiff Kenneth Smith and the planned execution of Plaintiff Raymond Tibbetts, and like they used for the attempted execution of former Plaintiff Alva Campbell, Jr., to prop Plaintiff up at an angle during his execution.

2015. Using that wedge-shaped cushion, by propping Plaintiff up at an angle, will significantly reduce the sure or likely risk that Plaintiff will obstruct after injection of the drugs by helping to ensure that the soft tissues in the back of Plaintiff's throat will not collapse into his airway when he loses muscle tension after injection of the drugs, like they would if he was lying supine as currently required by Defendants' execution protocol and procedures.

2016. Using a wedge-shaped cushion is available and feasible, because Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the wedge-shaped cushion they already agreed to use for Plaintiffs Smith and Tibbetts, and used for former Plaintiff Campbell.
2017. Execution by this manner and method, when injected into Plaintiff propped up with a wedge cushion, does not permit Plaintiff to experience the severe pain and suffering caused by obstruction, air hunger, suffocation by paralysis, or the injection and operation of potassium chloride, as posed by Defendants' currently selected 3-drug method of lethal injection. *Eliminating* the substantial risk of severe pain posed by the current execution method will significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the current execution method.
2018. Upon information and belief, DRC Defendants as of November 15, 2017, have in their possession at least 440 10 ml vials of midazolam, 50 mg/10 ml. They have obtained supplies of midazolam, 100 vials at a time, on several occasions since on or about October 27, 2016, including most recently on or about November 14, 2017. Midazolam is available to Defendants because they already have a supply of it and can obtain it with ordinary transactional effort.
2019. This manner and method of execution is an available, feasible alternative because Defendants possess or have within their control,

- or can obtain with ordinary transactional effort, a supply of midazolam sufficient to carry out Plaintiff's execution using this Alternative method of lethal injection.
2020. This manner and method of execution is also an available, feasible alternative because, according to DRC Defendants, midazolam is a dangerous drug by itself capable of causing death.
2021. This manner and method of execution is also available because it can be carried out under Ohio Revised Code § 2949.22(B) with ordinary transactional effort within the walls of a state correctional institution, within an "enclosure to be prepared for that purpose," because such an "enclosure" already exists in the Death Chamber inside the Death House at SOCF.
2022. Plaintiff also incorporates by reference into this Alternative the following paragraphs: 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 2209, 2212, 2214, 2215, 2217, and 2218.
2023. If the Court finds this Alternative insufficient to satisfy Plaintiff's task to offer an alternative, then Plaintiff offers the following alternative method of execution.
- E. **Alternative No. 5 – Execution by Oral Injection of Secobarbital in Sweet Liquid**
2024. DRC Defendants shall carry out Plaintiff's execution using a 10-gram dose of secobarbital injected orally in four ounces of sweet liquid such as fruit juice.

2025. DRC Defendants must inject the lethal drugs orally and from bedside, rather than from the equipment room through several yards of IV tubing filled with saline solution.
2026. DRC Defendants must inject the lethal drugs mixed with a sweet liquid such as fruit juice, because secobarbital has a bitter taste.
2027. Execution by this method of lethal injection using a barbiturate will cause Plaintiff's death while providing analgesic protection against Plaintiff remaining sensate following injection.
2028. Also as part of this Alternative, Defendants must employ a wedge-shaped cushion of sufficient height to prevent obstruction, like the one they agreed to use for the planned execution of Plaintiff Kenneth Smith and the planned execution of Plaintiff Raymond Tibbetts, and like they used for the attempted execution of former Plaintiff Alva Campbell, Jr., to prop Plaintiff up at an angle during his execution.
2029. Using that wedge-shaped cushion, by propping Plaintiff up at an angle, will significantly reduce the sure or likely risk that Plaintiff will obstruct after injection of the drugs by helping to ensure that the soft tissues in the back of Plaintiff's throat will not collapse into his airway when he loses muscle tension after injection of the drugs, like they would if he was lying supine as currently required by Defendants' execution protocol and procedures.
2030. Using a wedge-shaped cushion is available and feasible, because Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with

- ordinary transactional effort, the wedge-shaped cushion they already agreed to use for Plaintiffs Smith and Tibbetts, and used for former Plaintiff Campbell.
2031. Execution by this manner and method, when injected into Plaintiff propped up with a wedge cushion, does not permit Plaintiff to experience the severe pain and suffering caused by obstruction, air hunger, suffocation by paralysis, or the injection and operation of potassium chloride, as posed by Defendants' currently selected 3-drug method of lethal injection. *Eliminating* the substantial risk of severe pain posed by the current execution method will significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the current execution method.
2032. Using oral injection is available and feasible, because Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the medical supplies necessary to inject the lethal drugs orally rather than through peripheral IV access.
2033. This Alternative will also significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the current execution method's requirement to carry out the injections via peripheral IV and Defendants' demonstrated history of difficulty related thereto and Plaintiff's unique characteristics alleged that increase the risk that Defendants cannot successfully achieve and maintain peripheral IV access.

2034. Secobarbital is sold on the open market, trade name Seconal, and is available for purchase by DRC Defendants. This manner and method of execution is an available, feasible alternative because Defendants possess or have within their control, or can obtain with ordinary transactional effort, a supply of secobarbital sufficient to carry out Plaintiff's execution using this Alternative method of lethal injection.
2035. This manner and method of execution is also an available, feasible alternative as demonstrated by its use as a primary method by which persons in Oregon and Washington states have engaged in euthanasia under those states' respective Death With Dignity laws.
2036. This manner and method of execution is also available because it can be carried out under Ohio Revised Code § 2949.22(B) with ordinary transactional effort within the walls of a state correctional institution, within an "enclosure to be prepared for that purpose," because such an "enclosure" already exists in the Death Chamber inside the Death House at SOCF.
2037. Plaintiff also incorporates by reference into this Alternative the following paragraphs: 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 2209, 2212, 2214, 2215, 2217, and 2218.
2038. If the Court finds this Alternative insufficient to satisfy Plaintiff's task to offer an alternative, then Plaintiff offers the following alternative method of execution:

F. Alternative No. 6 – Execution by Oral Injection of Midazolam, Digoxin, Morphine Sulfate, and Propranolol

2039. DRC Defendants shall carry out Plaintiff's execution using oral injection of this sequence of drugs: 3.75 grams midazolam, 50 mg digoxin, 15 grams morphine sulfate, and 2 grams propranolol.
2040. DRC Defendants must inject the lethal drugs orally and from bedside, rather than from the equipment room through several yards of IV tubing filled with saline solution.
2041. DRC Defendants shall not use compounded versions of the drugs involved in this Alternative.
2042. Execution by this method of lethal injection will cause Plaintiff's death while providing analgesic protection against Plaintiff remaining sensate following injection.
2043. Also as part of this Alternative, Defendants must employ a wedge-shaped cushion of sufficient height to prevent obstruction, like the one they agreed to use for the planned execution of Plaintiff Kenneth Smith and the planned execution of Plaintiff Raymond Tibbetts, and like they used for the attempted execution of former Plaintiff Alva Campbell, Jr., to prop Plaintiff up at an angle during his execution.
2044. Using that wedge-shaped cushion, by propping Plaintiff up at an angle, will significantly reduce the sure or likely risk that Plaintiff will obstruct after injection of the drugs by helping to ensure that the soft tissues in the back of Plaintiff's throat will not collapse into his airway when he loses muscle tension after injection of the drugs, like they

- would if he was lying supine as currently required by Defendants' execution protocol and procedures.
2045. Using a wedge-shaped cushion is available and feasible, because Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the wedge-shaped cushion they already agreed to use for Plaintiffs Smith and Tibbetts, and used for former Plaintiff Campbell.
2046. Execution by this manner and method, when injected into Plaintiff propped up with a wedge cushion, does not permit Plaintiff to experience the severe pain and suffering caused by obstruction, air hunger, suffocation by paralysis, or the injection and operation of potassium chloride, as posed by Defendants' currently selected 3-drug method of lethal injection. *Eliminating* the substantial risk of severe pain posed by the current execution method will significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the current execution method.
2047. Using oral injection is available and feasible, because Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the medical supplies necessary to inject the lethal drugs orally rather than through peripheral IV access.
2048. This Alternative will also significantly reduce the substantial risk of severe pain to which Plaintiff is subjected by the current execution method's requirement to carry out the injections via peripheral IV and

Defendants' demonstrated history of difficulty related thereto and Plaintiff's unique characteristics alleged that increase the risk that Defendants cannot successfully achieve and maintain peripheral IV access.

2049. The drugs in this Alternative are sold on the open market, and are available for purchase by DRC Defendants or with midazolam, already in Defendants' possession. This manner and method of execution is an available, feasible alternative because Defendants possess or have within their control, or can obtain with ordinary transactional effort, a supply of the drugs sufficient to carry out Plaintiff's execution using this Alternative method of lethal injection.
2050. This manner and method of execution is also an available, feasible alternative as demonstrated by its use as a primary method by which persons in Oregon and Washington states have engaged in euthanasia under those states' respective Death With Dignity laws.
2051. This manner and method of execution is also available because it can be carried out under Ohio Revised Code § 2949.22(B) with ordinary transactional effort within the walls of a state correctional institution, within an "enclosure to be prepared for that purpose," because such an "enclosure" already exists in the Death Chamber inside the Death House at SOCF.

2052. Plaintiff also incorporates by reference into this Alternative the following paragraphs: 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 2209, 2212, 2214, 2215, 2217, and 2218.

If the Court finds this Alternative insufficient to satisfy Plaintiff's task to offer an alternative, then Plaintiff offers the following alternative method of execution:

FEDERAL LAW CLAIMS FOR RELIEF AGAINST DRC DEFENDANTS IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AND DRUG SOURCE DEFENDANTS

First Cause of Action: Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment Violations

2053. The First Cause of Action was moved from the Third Amended Omnibus Complaint to be, as applicable, re-alleged in parts or in whole in the various Plaintiffs' Amended Individual Supplemental Complaints. Claims alleging violations of the Eighth Amendment as incorporated against the states by the Fourteenth Amendment are now included below in Plaintiff's Individual Supplemental Complaint.

Second Cause of Action: Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Violations.

2054. Plaintiff's Second Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Third Cause of Action: Violations of First, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment Rights of Access to Counsel, Access to Courts, Ability to Petition for Redress of Grievances, Due Process, and Privileges or Immunities of United States Citizenship.

2055. Plaintiff's Third Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Fourth Cause of Action: Fourteenth Amendment Equal Protection Violations

2056. Plaintiff's Fourth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Fifth Cause of Action: Violations of Fundamental Rights Arising Under The Principles Of Liberty and/or Natural Law Which Are Protected By The Ninth Amendment.

2057. Plaintiff's Fifth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Sixth Cause of Action: First Amendment Free Speech Clause Violations

2058. Plaintiff's Sixth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Seventh Cause of Action: Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Violation

2059. Plaintiff's Seventh Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Eighth Cause of Action: Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause Violations For Experimenting On Non-Consenting Prisoners

2060. Plaintiff's Eighth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Ninth Cause of Action: Fourteenth Amendment Privileges or Immunities Clause Violations For Experimenting on Non-Consenting Prisoners.

2061. Plaintiff's Ninth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Tenth Cause of Action: Ex Post Facto Violation

2062. Plaintiff's Tenth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Eleventh Cause of Action: Bill of Attainders Violation

2063. Plaintiff withdrew his Eleventh Cause of Action in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

**Twelfth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation—
Deliberately Indifferent and/or Reckless Denial of Resuscitative
Health Care After The Execution Is To Be Completed.**

2064. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.

2065. Under Defendants' Execution Protocol, Defendants will announce the point at which they believe the execution has been completed, *i.e.*, when Defendant Warden declares Plaintiff dead by announcing a time of death. But Ohio Revised Code § 2108.40 provides the governing definition of when death has legally occurred in Ohio, and it depends on an examination using "accepted medical standards" to "observe" and "conduct[] a test to determine that the irreversible cessation of all functions of the brain has occurred." Ohio Rev. Code § 2108.40. Defendants do not, have not, and will conduct no such test using "accepted medical standards," because such a standard would require using technological means that neither Defendants nor the "appropriate medical professional" identified in 01-COM-11 actually use during the execution process. Section 2108.40 is found within

the section of Ohio's Revised Code that comprises the Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, and it appears to have been adopted for, among other reasons, to protect a variety of persons, including protecting one thought to be dead from the ultimate indignity of being treated as if he is dead while he remains yet still alive.

2066. There is a substantial risk, of which Defendants are aware but which they recklessly disregard and/or to which they are deliberately indifferent, that if Plaintiff is executed under Defendants' Execution Protocol he will not be clinically and statutorily dead when the execution has been declared completed.
2067. There is a substantial risk that Defendants will fail to plan, prepare for, or order medical treatment after heart and lung sounds are no longer detected and the inmate declared "dead" (and thus his death sentence completed), but when the inmate will still be alive and able to be resuscitated with proper medical care.
2068. Defendants have had ample time before any execution and before adopting the Execution Protocol to fully consider the substantial possibility that a condemned inmate will not be clinically and statutorily dead when the execution has been declared completed under the Execution Protocol, but have taken no corrective actions in that regard.
2069. A person's breathing and circulatory functions, and a person's brain stem functions, the irreversible cessation of which defines death

- under Ohio law, may be resuscitated through appropriate medical care for some period of time after receiving the execution drugs contemplated in Defendants' Execution Protocol.
2070. Upon information and belief, Defendants will not provide resuscitative care to Plaintiff after the time when his execution is concluded under Defendants' understanding of the Execution Protocol and its administration.
2071. Defendants know but recklessly disregard and/or are deliberately indifferent to the fact that their Execution Protocol contains no provisions for the appropriate medical care of an inmate whose sentence of death has been carried out, but who remains clinically and statutorily alive.
2072. Defendants make no provisions for emergency resuscitative care measures in the Death House, whether required by the Execution Protocol or otherwise, even after Defendants were put on notice of a significant risk of problems before an execution, such as occurred involving the lingering, spectacle executions of Dennis McGuire, Clayton Lockett, or Joseph Wood.
2073. Upon information and belief, Defendants know of the significant risk that problems may arise during an execution attempt, but they recklessly disregard and/or are deliberately indifferent to that risk by refusing to address the risk in their repeated revisions of the Execution Protocol.

2074. Upon information and belief, Defendants know of the significant risk that an inmate to whom they apply their Execution Protocol will remain clinically and statutorily alive even following completion of the Execution Protocol on that inmate, and Defendants recklessly disregard and/or are deliberately indifferent to that risk because Defendants do not provide appropriate medical care to inmates whose sentences of death have been carried out under Defendants' Execution Protocol, even though they remain clinically and statutorily alive.
2075. Defendants' refusal to provide appropriate medical care to Plaintiff after he has been declared dead, but remains alive, constitutes deliberate indifference to unnecessary pain and suffering in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 104–05 (1976).
2076. The need to resuscitate Plaintiff, after his sentence has been completed but when he remains clinically and statutorily alive, is a serious medical need Defendants are constitutionally obligated under the Eighth Amendment to satisfy, but which they recklessly disregard and with deliberate indifference fail to satisfy, thereby violating Plaintiff's rights protected by the Eighth Amendment.
2077. Plaintiff does not have to allege an alternative execution method for this Cause of Action.

2078. However, should he be required to plead an alternative, Plaintiff incorporates by reference the Alternatives identified in the Twenty-Fifth Cause of Action below, incorporated here by reference, which are known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Thirteenth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation—Deliberate Indifference and/or Reckless Disregard Of Serious Medical Needs.

2079. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2080. Under Defendants' Execution Protocol, controlled substances will carry out a lethal-injection execution, namely pentobarbital and/or thiopental sodium, and/or midazolam.
2081. Dispensing a controlled substance such as pentobarbital or thiopental sodium or midazolam requires a valid patient-specific prescription, which may only be issued under federal and state law for a legitimate medical purpose, in the best interests of the patient.
2082. Upon information and belief, one or more Defendants will procure or dispense or distribute or administer execution drugs.

2083. Upon information and belief, Defendants know that a serious risk to Plaintiff's serious medical needs will arise if Defendants procure or dispense or distribute or administer drugs that are specifically intended to kill or help facilitate killing Plaintiff by causing him to suffocate to death or by causing him a painful heart attack.
2084. Defendants are deliberately indifferent to, and recklessly disregard, Plaintiff's serious medical needs when Defendants procure or dispense or distribute or administer drugs that are specifically intended to kill or facilitate killing Plaintiff by causing him to suffocate to death or by causing him a painful heart attack.
2085. Defendants are deliberately indifferent to, and recklessly disregard, that such an order is not a valid order under federal and state law because the drugs will not be used to treat a legitimate medical need nor will they be used to protect the best interests of the patient.
2086. Defendants are deliberately indifferent to, and recklessly disregard, that issuing an order related to execution drugs that will be compounded creates a substantial risk that Plaintiff will experience severe harm, including torturous physical pain and/or mental suffering and agony.
2087. Defendants are deliberately indifferent to, and recklessly disregard, that issuing an order related to execution drugs that will be manufactured overseas and then illegally imported, i.e., smuggled, into Ohio creates a substantial risk that Plaintiff will experience

- severe harm, including torturous physical pain and/or mental suffering and agony.
2088. By facilitating procurement, dispensing, distribution or administration of execution drugs used to kill Plaintiff by issuing an order related to those drugs, Defendants demonstrate deliberate indifference and a reckless disregard for Plaintiff's serious medical needs, in violation of Plaintiff's Eighth Amendment rights. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976).
2089. Plaintiff does not have to plead an alternative execution method for this Cause of Action.
2090. However, should he be required to plead an alternative, Plaintiff incorporates by reference the Alternatives identified the Twenty-Fifth Cause of Action below, incorporated here by reference, which are known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Fourteenth Cause of Action: Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause Violation.

2091. Plaintiff's Fourteenth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Fifteenth Cause of Action: Violation of Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) alleged against Drug Source Defendants only

2092. Plaintiff's Fifteenth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

STATE LAW CLAIMS FOR RELIEF AGAINST DEFENDANTS

Sixteenth Cause of Action: Ohio Civil RICO claim against Drug Source Defendants

2093. Plaintiff's Sixteenth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Seventeenth Cause of Action: Claims for Declaratory Judgment Under Ohio Law Against All Defendants, and for Injunctive Relief Under Ohio Law Against Drug Source Defendants For Violations of Ohio Law.

2094. Plaintiff's Seventeenth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Eighteenth Cause of Action: Violation of Ohio Product Liability Act (Ohio Revised Code § 2307.71 et seq.)

2095. Plaintiff's Eighteenth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

Nineteenth Cause of Action: Violation of Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act (Ohio Revised Code § 1345.01 et seq.) Against Drug Source Defendants

2096. Plaintiff's Nineteenth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

ADDITIONAL CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

Twentieth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On Exposure To Sure Or Very Likely Serious Harm In The Form

Of Severe, Needless Physical Pain And Suffering Due To The Identity Of The Drugs In The Execution Protocol.

2097. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2098. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiff will suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical pain and suffering that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, due to the identity of the drugs called for in the Execution Protocol.
2099. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that the drugs in their Execution Protocol create a sure or very likely risk of severe physical pain and suffering from suffocation, or from a heart attack, or from the searing physical pain upon injection of the drugs into Plaintiff.
2100. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions create a substantial risk that employing Defendants' Execution Protocol to execute him will subject him to a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical pain and suffering, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, as alleged in Section I above.
2101. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions create a sure or very likely risk that achieving peripheral IV access on him will present a problematic situation analogous to

achieving IV access in the previous situations in which Defendants could not readily obtain IV access, which creates a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will suffer serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical pain and suffering as Defendants stab him with needles repeatedly, and that substantial risk is arbitrary and capricious, or the objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, as alleged in Section I above.

2102. DRC Defendants typically and historically inject only a single 5-gram dose of the barbiturate execution drug required under the Execution Protocol Plan 1 or Plan 2.
2103. There is a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff's brain will begin to regain consciousness or awareness of what is happening to him just minutes after injection of thiopental sodium or pentobarbital as currently contemplated in the Execution Protocol and as currently administered by DRC Defendants.
2104. Upon information and belief, DRC Defendants will only inject a single 500 mg dose of midazolam required under the Execution Protocol Plan 3.
2105. There is a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff's brain will begin to regain consciousness or awareness of what is happening to him just minutes after injection of midazolam as currently contemplated in the Execution Protocol and as administered by DRC Defendants.

2106. There is a sure or very likely risk that Defendants will inject the paralytic drug in their three-drug protocol within approximately one minute or less after completing injection of the midazolam, meaning the full 500 mg. of midazolam will not have had sufficient time to reach its necessary peak effectiveness before Defendants inject the paralytic into Plaintiff. That makes it sure or very likely that Plaintiff will experience the sensations of paralysis and suffocation as the paralytic agent rapidly takes effect.
2107. There is a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will not be rendered fully unconscious, unaware and unable to feel or experience pain, and thus he will be aware at some level while he is experiencing the physical pain and suffering related to suffocating and/or suffering a heart attack following injection of execution drug(s) under DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol and/or the pain and suffering associated with dying from a lethal injection of the drugs.
2108. Due to his individual physical and/or psychological conditions, there is a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will have a paradoxical reaction to the execution drug(s), thereby increasing the already substantial risk he will know of the physical pain and agony he will be suffering upon injection of the execution drug(s), as alleged in Section I above.

2109. A rapid injection rate of midazolam (higher than 0.2 ml/s) has been shown to substantially increase the risk of paradoxical reactions to midazolam, even absent other paradoxical reaction risk factors.
2110. DRC Defendants' typical injection rate, and the rate at which they will inject the execution drugs into Plaintiff, is greater than 0.2 ml/s. The rapid rate at which DRC Defendants will inject midazolam into Plaintiff further elevates the risk that Plaintiff will suffer a paradoxical reaction during his execution.
2111. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2112. These alternatives include the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference.
2113. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

**Twenty-First Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation
Based On Exposure To Sure Or Very Likely Serious Harm In The
Form Of Severe, Needless Physical Pain And Suffering Due To The
Source Of The Drugs In The Execution Protocol.**

2114. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.

2115. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiff will suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical pain and suffering that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, due to the source of the drugs called for in the Execution Protocol.
2116. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that using improperly compounded or illegally imported or otherwise illegally sourced execution drugs to administer their Execution Protocol creates a sure or very likely risk of serve physical pain and suffering.
2117. Plaintiff is subject to a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical pain and suffering, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, due to insufficient procedural protections related to and concerns about identity, purity, contamination, concentration, pH levels, sterility, adulteration, misbranding, expiration/beyond use date, improper storage or handling, manufacturer, dosage or administration method of the drugs to be administered to cause his death under the Execution Protocol.
2118. The recent amendments to Ohio statutory code, codified in Ohio Revised Code § 2949.221, create a sure or very likely risk of harm by themselves, and increase the risk of harm already substantial, by attempting to keep secret a broad range of information relevant to

what Defendants will subject Plaintiff to while carrying out his execution.

2119. Compounded pentobarbital and compounded thiopental sodium have a significant potential to be extremely alkaline, which causes extreme pain upon interaction with the blood in a person's circulatory system.
2120. There is a substantial, objectively intolerable risk that Drug Source Defendants will, whether intentionally or recklessly, manufacture or compound execution drug(s) to a pH level either too high or too low.
2121. There is therefore a substantial, objectively intolerable risk that DRC Defendants will inject compounded execution drugs of the improper pH level into Plaintiff's bloodstream, thereby causing Plaintiff to experience intense, burning physical pain.
2122. There is a substantial, objectively intolerable risk that Defendants Pharmacies # 1–100 and Pharmacists # 1–100 will, whether intentionally or recklessly, compound execution drug(s) that particulate or fall out of solution, which DRC Defendants will inject into Plaintiff, and the injection of compounded execution drugs that have particulated or fallen out of solution will cause Plaintiff to experience intense, burning physical pain.
2123. There is at least a sure or very likely risk—and certainly an objectively intolerable risk—that the Drug Source Defendants will, whether intentionally or recklessly, include contaminant or some additional or unknown ingredient(s) in the execution drug(s) he or she

manufactures or compounds not visibly or otherwise detectable by analytical testing for potency or identity called for in the Execution Protocol, but which will, nevertheless, cause torturous physical pain and suffering to Plaintiff upon injection.

2124. There is at least a sure or very likely risk, and an objectively intolerable risk, that Defendants will improperly label, package, ship, store, and/or prepare execution drugs so there is a substantial risk that the drugs as ultimately injected will cause Plaintiff torturous physical pain and suffering because they have become adulterated or are otherwise no longer precisely the product compounded or manufactured by Drug Source Defendants or no longer precisely the product tested by DRC Defendants.
2125. There is at least a sure or very likely risk, and an objectively intolerable risk, that Defendants will improperly package, ship, store, and/or prepare execution drugs so the data obtained in analytical testing required approximately 30 days before execution by the Execution Protocol will be critically incorrect, and the drugs injected into Plaintiff will be sub-potent or super-potent or otherwise adulterated or not precisely the drugs required by the Execution Protocol, therefore subjecting Plaintiff to a substantial risk of severe torturous physical pain and suffering.
2126. There is a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will not be rendered fully unconscious, unaware, and unable to experience or feel pain,

and thus he will be conscious or aware at some level while he is experiencing the physical pain and suffering related to severe burning sensations following injection of improperly compounded or illegally imported or sourced execution drug(s) under DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol.

2127. Due to his individual physical and/or psychological conditions, there is a substantial risk that Plaintiff will have a paradoxical reaction to the improperly compounded or illegally imported or sourced execution drug(s), thereby increasing the already substantial risk he will be conscious, aware of or sensate to the physical pain and agony he will be suffering upon injection of the improperly compounded or illegally imported execution drug(s), as alleged in Section I above.
2128. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the sure or very likely risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2129. These alternatives include the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference.
2130. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

**Twenty-Second Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation
Based On Sure Or Very Likely Exposure To Serious Harm In The
Form Of Severe Mental Or Psychological Pain, Suffering And
Agony Due To The Identity Of The Drugs In The
Execution Protocol.**

2131. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2132. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiff will suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe mental or psychological pain, suffering and torturous agony that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants ignore, due to the identity of the drugs in the Execution Protocol.
2133. Because consciousness or awareness of painful stimuli comes back rapidly, within a matter of minutes, after injection of pentobarbital or thiopental sodium or midazolam, there is a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will not be rendered fully unconscious, unaware, and unable to experience or feel pain while he is experiencing the agonizing, terrifying and horrific mental pain and suffering related to suffocating and/or suffering a heart attack and/or the pain associated with injecting the paralytic drug and potassium chloride following injection of execution drug(s) under Defendants' Execution Protocol, and thus that Plaintiff's brain will be aware of what he is experiencing.

2134. There is a sure or very likely risk that Defendants will inject the paralytic drug in their three-drug protocol within approximately one minute or less after completing injection of the midazolam, meaning the full 500 mg. of midazolam will not have had sufficient time to reach its necessary peak effectiveness before Defendants inject the paralytic into Plaintiff. That makes it sure or very likely that Plaintiff will experience the sensations of paralysis and suffocation as the paralytic agent rapidly takes effect.
2135. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that using the drugs required in the Execution Protocol creates a sure or very likely risk of severe, terrifying, torturous, horrifying and agonizing mental torture, suffering and mental or psychological pain from anticipating and being aware of suffocating to death or suffering a painful heart attack or other torturous physical pain.
2136. This awareness is distinct, and in addition to, a generalized awareness or fear that Plaintiff is being put to death. Rather, the specific and acute terror accompanies an attempt to draw breath, and a desire to breathe, when one cannot; and the awareness that one is paralyzed and unable to act, yet still conscious and sensate to the suffocation and attendant pain brought on by the drugs in Defendants' Execution Protocol.
2137. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions create a sure or very likely risk that employing Defendants'

Execution Protocol to execute him will subject him to serious harm in the form of severe mental or psychological pain, suffering and torturous agony that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants ignore, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, as alleged in Section I above.

2138. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions create a substantial risk that achieving peripheral IV access on him will present a problematic situation analogous to achieving IV access in the previous situations in which Defendants could not readily obtain IV access, which creates a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will suffer serious harm in the form of severe mental or psychological pain, suffering and torturous agony as Defendants stab him with needles repeatedly, and that risk is arbitrary and capricious, or the objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, as alleged in Section I above.
2139. There is a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will have a paradoxical reaction to the execution drug(s), thereby increasing the already substantial risk he will be aware of the physical pain and agony he will be suffering upon injection of the execution drug(s), elevating the substantial risk that Plaintiff will experience agonizing, terrifying and horrific mental pain and suffering.

2140. Plaintiff's history of alcohol and substance abuse, head trauma, and impulsive behavior place him at even greater risk of suffering a paradoxical reaction if he is executed using the drugs in the Execution Protocol, especially when Defendants inject the execution drugs at too fast a rate, significantly increasing the risk he will be aware of suffering severe pain and needless suffering as the execution proceeds, as well as the accordant risk of severe, horrifying mental pain and suffering, as more specifically alleged in Section I above.
2141. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that significantly reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2142. These alternatives include the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference.
2143. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

**Twenty-Third Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation
Based On Sure Or Very Likely Exposure To Serious Harm In The
Form Of Severe Mental Or Psychological Pain, Suffering And
Torturous Agony Due To The Source Of The Drugs In The
Execution Protocol.**

2144. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2145. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiff will suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe mental or psychological pain, suffering and torturous agony that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants ignore, due to the source of the drugs in the Execution Protocol.
2146. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that using drugs in the Execution Protocol that are improperly compounded or illegally imported or otherwise illegally sourced execution drugs creates many substantial risks of serve physical pain and suffering identified, of which Plaintiff is aware, creating a sure or very likely risk of severe, terrifying, torturous, horrifying and agonizing mental torture, suffering and mental and psychological pain from anticipating and being aware of his impending death at Defendants' hands using such drugs.
2147. Because consciousness or awareness of painful stimuli comes back rapidly, within a matter of minutes after injection of pentobarbital or

thiopental sodium or midazolam, there is a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will not be rendered sufficiently unconscious, unaware and unable to feel or experience pain while he is experiencing the agonizing, terrifying and horrific mental pain and suffering related to severe burning sensations or anaphylactic shock caused by improperly compounded or manufactured execution drugs following injection of such drug(s) under Defendants' Execution Protocol, and thus that Plaintiff's brain will be aware of what he is experiencing.

2148. There is a sure or very likely risk that Defendants will inject the paralytic drug in their three-drug protocol within approximately one minute or less after completing injection of the midazolam, meaning the full 500 mg. of midazolam will not have had sufficient time to reach its necessary peak effectiveness before Defendants inject the paralytic into Plaintiff. That, in turn, makes it sure or very likely that Plaintiff will experience the sensations of paralysis and suffocation as the paralytic agent rapidly takes effect.
2149. This awareness is distinct, and besides, a generalized awareness or fear that Plaintiff is being put to death. Rather, the specific and acute terror accompanies an attempt to draw breath, and a desire to breathe, when one cannot; and the awareness that one is paralyzed and unable to act, yet still conscious and sensate to the suffocation and attendant pain brought on by the drugs in Defendants' Execution Protocol.

2150. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2151. These alternatives include the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference.
2152. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Twenty-Fourth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On Sure Or Very Likely Exposure To Serious Harm In The Form Of A Lingering Death.

2153. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2154. A lethal-injection execution carried out under Ohio law is explicitly required to cause death “quickly and painlessly.” Ohio Rev. Code § 2949.22.
2155. The drugs in DRC Defendants’ Execution Protocol create an objectively intolerable risk of causing a lingering death that is prohibited by the Eighth Amendment. *See Baze*, 553 U.S. at 49 (“Punishments are cruel when they involve torture or a lingering death”) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also In re Kimmier*, 136

U.S. 436, 447 (1890); *Wilkerson v. State of Utah*, 99 U.S. 130, 135 (1878).

2156. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiffs will suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of a lingering death that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants ignore.
2157. There is a sure or very likely risk under DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol that Plaintiff will remain alive for a significant period of time after his execution begins, constituting a lingering death prohibited by the Eighth Amendment.
2158. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that administering Defendants' Execution Protocol, whether using Plan 1, Plan 2 or Plan 3, creates a sure or very likely risk of harm in the form of a lingering death.
2159. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that using improperly compounded or illegally imported or otherwise illegally sourced execution drugs under the Execution Protocol creates a sure or very likely risk of harm in the form of a lingering death, as exemplified by recent executions by the State of Texas of several inmates that took 20 minutes or more following injection of compounded pentobarbital.

2160. Upon information and belief, the compounded pentobarbital used in recent Texas executions was not properly compounded under the regulations, statutes and standards to which an Ohio-licensed 503A compounding pharmacy or 503B outsourcing facility is subject.
2161. Plaintiff is subject to a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of a lingering death, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, due to the identity, sterility, concentration, manufacturer, dosage or administration method of the drugs to be administered to cause his death under the Execution Protocol.
2162. A death over ten minutes or more after administration of drug is a lingering death.
2163. A death in which a condemned inmate remains clinically alive and statutorily alive for 26 minutes, 45 minutes or 70 minutes after injection of the lethal drugs is a lingering death.
2164. Under DRC Defendants' current practices and Execution Protocol under Plan 1 or Plan 2, DRC Defendants use no more than 5 grams of pentobarbital or thiopental sodium from an unknown source, and then they wait until breathing and heart sounds are not discernable, without further administration of any additional doses of lethal drug even though one additional dose is contemplated, without using scientifically reliable methods to determine whether irreversible cessation of breathing and brain functions have occurred, and

- without administration of any resuscitation efforts if the condemned inmate is still alive after 10 minutes or more.
2165. Under DRC Defendants' current practices and Execution Protocol under Plan 3, it is believed that DRC Defendants will use no more than 500 mg of midazolam from an unknown source, followed at an indeterminate time by injections of a paralytic drug and potassium chloride, and then they will wait until breathing and heart sounds are not discernable, without further administration of any additional doses of any of the three drugs, even though one additional dose is contemplated, without using scientifically reliable methods to determine whether irreversible cessation of breathing and brain functions have occurred, and without administration of any resuscitation efforts if the condemned inmate is still alive after 10 minutes or more.
2166. Other than a change in the drugs used and some added steps the procedures identified in the previous paragraph used to administer DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol are the same or substantially similar procedures DRC Defendants employed during the execution of Dennis McGuire.
2167. There is a sure or very likely risk that DRC Defendants' use of the procedures set out in the Execution Protocol, or substantially similar procedures, to execute Plaintiff will produce a lingering death. That risk is illustrated by the lingering death inflicted by DRC Defendants

as they used essentially identical procedures when executing McGuire. That risk is also illustrated by the lingering death inflicted on Lockett over 45 minutes using the same drugs Defendants will use in Plan 3. That risk is also illustrated by the lingering death inflicted on Wood using haphazardly timed bolus injections totaling at least 750 mg of midazolam (combined with a drug that allegedly caused the midazolam to act even faster than acting alone) over a two hour period.

2168. It is substantially likely that McGuire, by his heightened risk of obstruction, suffocated to death faster than one who does not present the same risk of obstruction.
2169. It is substantially likely that if an inmate does not experience obstruction after being injected with the execution drugs, his death will be a lingering death taking even longer than what occurred with the McGuire execution.
2170. Because DRC Defendants believe that nothing noteworthy, abnormal, unexpected, inhumane, undignified, unlawful, or otherwise unconstitutional occurred during the McGuire execution, and that the process “worked well,” there is a substantial risk that DRC Defendants will again administer their Execution Protocol procedures in a way that imposes a lingering death on Plaintiff.

2171. Defendants know or should know or recklessly disregard the evidence related to the McGuire, Lockett and Wood executions that implicate significant operative parts of their Execution Protocol.
2172. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions create a sure or very likely risk that employing Defendants' Execution Protocol to execute him will subject him to serious harm in the form of a lingering death that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, as alleged in Section I above.
2173. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions create a sure or very likely risk that achieving peripheral IV access on him will present a problematic situation analogous to achieving IV access in the previous situations in which Defendants could not readily obtain IV access, which creates a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will suffer serious harm in the form of a lingering execution process leading to a lingering death as Defendants stab him with needles repeatedly, and that risk is arbitrary and capricious, or the objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, as alleged in Section I above.
2174. *Glossip* requires no alternative execution method for a non-comparative execution method challenge, such as this Twenty-Fourth Cause of Action. If, however, the Court disagrees, Plaintiff also alleges the following.

2175. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.

Twenty-Fifth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On Sure Or Very Likely Exposure To Serious Harm In The Form Of Being The Subject Of An Undignified, Spectacle Execution Or Attempted Execution.

2176. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2177. “Pain” is not the only harm that can constitute impermissible cruelty in a method of execution. “The Eighth Amendment also demands that a penalty accord with ‘the dignity of man.’” *State v. Broom*, 146 Ohio St. 3d 60 (Ohio, 2016) (quoting *Hope v. Pelzer*, 536 U.S. 730, 738 (2002), in turn quoting *Trop v. Dulles*, 356 U.S. 86, 100 (1958) (lead opinion)).
2178. Defendants’ execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiff will suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of being the subject of an undignified, spectacle execution or attempted execution that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore.
2179. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that their Execution Protocol, whether administered with Plan 1, Plan 2, or Plan

- 3, creates a sure or very likely risk of harm in the form of an undignified or spectacle execution.
2180. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that using improperly compounded or illegally imported or sourced execution drugs creates a sure or very likely risk of harm in the form of an undignified or spectacle execution.
2181. Plaintiff is subject to a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of being the subject of an undignified, spectacle execution or attempted execution, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, due to the identity, sterility, concentration, manufacturer, dosage or administration method of the drugs to be administered to cause his death under the Execution Protocol.
2182. The foregoing risks of an undignified, spectacle death arising from Defendants' use of certain execution drugs that will cause Plaintiff to visibly react and struggle following injection because of the severe pain imposed are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that significantly reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff experiencing an undignified, spectacle death.
2183. These alternatives include the Alternatives alleged above in Section III and incorporated here by reference that include safeguards necessary to ensure that the drugs Defendants will use are sourced,

manufactured, compounded, transferred, stored, administered, etc. in full compliance with all federal and state laws, substantially reducing the sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will be exposed to drugs that will cause undignified, spectacle reactions upon injection. These alternatives also include those Alternatives alleged in Section III and incorporated here by reference that will cause Plaintiff's death without using lethal injection, eliminating entirely the risk of an undignified, spectacle execution caused by the sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will be exposed to drugs that will cause undignified, spectacle reactions upon injection.

- 2184. The death suffered by Dennis McGuire was an undignified, spectacle execution.
- 2185. The death suffered by Clayton Lockett was an undignified, spectacle execution.
- 2186. The death suffered by Joseph Wood was an undignified, spectacle execution.
- 2187. The death suffered by Joseph Clark was an undignified, spectacle execution.
- 2188. The death suffered by Christopher Newton was an undignified, spectacle execution.
- 2189. The attempted execution to which Romell Broom was subjected was an undignified, spectacle of an attempted execution.

2190. The attempted execution to which Alva Campbell was subjected was an undignified, spectacle of an attempted execution.
2191. The attempted execution to which Doyle Hamm was subjected was an undignified, spectacle of an attempted execution.
2192. Despite a change in execution drugs, DRC Defendants have not substantively changed the procedures used to carry out the execution of Dennis McGuire.
2193. Because DRC Defendants believe that nothing noteworthy, abnormal, unexpected, inhumane, undignified, unlawful, or otherwise unconstitutional occurred during the McGuire execution, and that the process “worked well,” there is a sure or very likely risk that DRC Defendants will again administer their Execution Protocol procedures in a way that imposes an undignified death on Plaintiff.
2194. *Glossip* requires no alternative execution method for a non-comparative execution method challenge, such as this Twenty-Fifth Cause of Action. If, however, the Court disagrees, Plaintiff also alleges the alternatives identified within this Cause of Action as to the different sources of indignity or spectacle to which Plaintiff will be subjected.
2195. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions create a sure or very likely risk that employing Defendants' Execution Protocol to execute him will subject him to serious harm in the form of being the subject of an undignified, spectacle execution or

attempted execution that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, as alleged in Section I above.

2196. The foregoing risks of an undignified, spectacle death arising from Plaintiff's individual physical characteristics that make it sure or very likely he will suffer the horrifying and painful sensations of obstruction and resulting air hunger and, as a result, will fight and struggle to breathe for significant periods of time, as seen during the executions of McGuire, Lockett, Wood, and others, upon being injected with the midazolam in the three-drug Plan 3 are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that significantly reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff experiencing an undignified, spectacle death.
2197. These alternatives include the Alternatives alleged above in Section III and incorporated here by reference that include using a wedge-shaped cushion of a sufficient angle to ensure that Plaintiff will not suffer obstruction upon injection of the drugs. These alternatives also include those Alternatives alleged in Section III and incorporated here by reference that will cause Plaintiff's death without using lethal injection, eliminating entirely the risk of an undignified, spectacle execution caused by the sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will suffer from obstruction while still fighting to remain alive.

2198. The foregoing risks of an undignified, spectacle death arising from Plaintiff's other individual physical and/or psychological characteristics, such as his characteristics that make him likely to suffer a paradoxical effect or other such factors alleged in Section I above, are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that significantly reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff experiencing an undignified, spectacle death.
2199. These alternatives include the Alternatives alleged above in Section III and incorporated here by reference that do not require injection of drugs known to pose the risk of generating a paradoxical effect, eliminating entirely the risk of an undignified, spectacle execution caused by the sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will suffer from a paradoxical effect or other similar results following injection. These alternatives also include those Alternatives alleged in Section III and incorporated here by reference that will cause Plaintiff's death without using lethal injection, eliminating entirely the risk of an undignified, spectacle execution caused by those drugs to execute Plaintiff.
2200. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions create a substantial risk that achieving peripheral IV access on him will present a problematic situation analogous to achieving IV access in the previous situations in which Defendants could not readily obtain IV access, which creates a sure or very likely

risk that Plaintiff will suffer serious harm in being the subject of an undignified, spectacle execution or attempted execution as Defendants stab him with needles repeatedly, and that risk is arbitrary and capricious, or the objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, as alleged in Section I above.

2201. The foregoing risks of an undignified, spectacle death from being subjected to protracted but unsuccessful attempts to establish and maintain peripheral IV access are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that significantly reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff experiencing an undignified, spectacle death.
2202. These alternatives include the Alternatives alleged above in Section III and incorporated here by reference that do not require peripheral IV access to carry out, eliminating entirely any risk of an undignified or spectacle execution related to peripheral IV access.
2203. There is a sure or very likely risk that when Plaintiff is declared dead he will be clinically and statutorily alive, therefore suffering the ultimate indignity of being denied life-saving medical care and treated as dead while still alive.
2204. Defendants know, or should know, that designating Plaintiff's death be declared based upon a check for "breathing and heart sounds"

shortly after the injection of execution drug(s) under the Execution Protocol will cause Plaintiff remaining clinically and statutorily alive after Defendants declare him dead, because a person will retain brain and/or heart electrical activity for some time after breath and a pulse cease.

2205. According to Defendants' Execution Protocol, should Defendants pronounce Plaintiff "deceased" by announcing a time of death, Plaintiff will be removed from the "execution bed" and his body will be disposed of.
2206. Treating Plaintiff as though he is dead, when he is still alive, is a form of disgrace and indignity prohibited by the Eighth Amendment. It denies his very humanity. *Wilkerson v. State of Utah*, 99 U.S. 130, 134–35 (1878); *see also Hope v. Pelzer*, 536 U.S. 730, 745 (2002) (Eighth Amendment prohibits punishment that is humiliating or "antithetical to human dignity"); *Trop v. Dulles*, 356 U.S. 86, 103–04 (1958) (Eighth Amendment prohibits the denial of citizenship as punishment because of the dehumanizing effects of the punishment).
2207. The foregoing risks of an undignified, spectacle death from being treated as if dead before Plaintiff is statutorily and clinically dead are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that significantly reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff experiencing an undignified, spectacle death.

2208. These alternatives include the following.
2209. DRC Defendants must use accepted and scientifically reliable medical standards, equipment and techniques to assess the point at which irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions and irreversible cessation of all functions of the brain has occurred and Plaintiff is clinically and legally dead. DRC Defendants must continue repeated injections of 5 grams of the one-drug method barbiturate every three minutes until that point has been achieved, or must use continuous infusion of the other Alternatives involving lethal injection drugs, as alleged in those respective Alternatives above.
2210. DRC Defendants must constantly monitor, from before first injection of the execution drug, Plaintiff's heart's electrical activity through an electrocardiogram. Irreversible cessation of heart electrical activity will indicate irreversible respiratory functions.
2211. DRC Defendants must constantly monitor, from before first injection of the execution drug, Plaintiff's brain's electrical activity using electroencephalography (EEG) with a product such as the StatNet™ headpiece and EEG monitor.
2212. These assessments and equipment must be employed by individuals who possess sufficient qualifications and experience to, and must, continuously engage them from within the execution chamber.
2213. Using these monitoring devices will significantly reduce the substantial risk of suffering the indignities identified in this Twenty-

Fifth Cause of Action, by ensuring that Defendants do not treat Plaintiff as if he is dead before he is clinically and statutorily dead, and that additional doses of the barbiturate drug(s) can be injected if the monitoring suggests that Plaintiff remains clinically and statutorily alive.

2214. Upon information and belief, these alternative measures are available and feasible because at least some DRC Defendants have the training, knowledge, and ability to use these monitoring measures for the above-stated purposes during an execution, and/or DRC Defendants employ or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort the services of, the personnel with the training, knowledge, and ability to use these monitoring measures for the above-stated purposes during an execution.
2215. Upon information and belief, DRC Defendants could operate the above-listed devices from within the execution chamber while still maintaining anonymity of those DRC Defendants if desired, as certain DRC Defendants remain anonymous despite carrying out activities in the execution chamber that are observable through the witness room viewing glass with the curtain pulled back.
2216. Upon information and belief, DRC Defendants possess, or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the above-listed devices for an execution. Defendants recently spent over \$5,000 to purchase medical equipment for use in executions. Upon

information and belief, an EEG machine and an EKG machine would cost less than \$5000 each, and Defendants can purchase said machines on the open market as they recently purchased their AccuVein AV400 vein illuminator.

2217. Also as part of this alternative, DRC Defendants shall have on-site at SOCF a means to prepare and transport an inmate to an emergency health-care provider facility. Further, DRC Defendants shall have the following on hand in the Death House, and the means and personnel trained and capable of administering or applying them to Plaintiff if Plaintiff is not clinically and legally dead when the Warden declares him dead under the Execution Protocol:

- a. supplies of oxygen;
- b. resuscitative drugs;
- c. ventilation equipment including a ventilation bag, valve and mask;
- d. intubation equipment;
- e. any and all means necessary to maintain a patent (uncompromised) airway and support of ventilation;

2218. Upon information and belief, DRC Defendants possess or have within their control, or could obtain with ordinary transactional effort, the supplies identified above. Likewise, upon information and belief, DRC Defendants could, with ordinary transactional effort, ensure the presence of a means to prepare and transport an inmate to an

emergency health-care provider facility; such plans are made on the possibility of injury to any member of the Execution Team, as part of DRC Defendants' ICS planning, so the same could easily and with ordinary transactional effort be applied to Plaintiff.

2219. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Twenty-Sixth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On Sure Or Very Likely Exposure To Serious Harm in the Form of Being Subjected to an Unwanted, Non-Consensual Human Experimentation of an Execution.

2220. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2221. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiff will suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of being subjected to an unwanted, non-consensual human experimentation of an execution that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, including for all the reasons alleged in Plaintiff's other causes of action related to human experimentation executions.
2222. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that Plan 1, using compounded or illegally imported execution drugs, creates a sure or very likely risk of harm in the form of an impermissible

- human experimentation of an execution that is arbitrary and capricious.
2223. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that Plan 2, using compounded or illegally imported execution drugs, creates a sure or very likely risk of harm in the form of an impermissible human experimentation of an execution that is arbitrary and capricious.
2224. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that Plan 3, using compounded or illegally imported execution drugs, creates a sure or very likely risk of harm in the form of an impermissible human experimentation of an execution that is arbitrary and capricious.
2225. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions, as alleged in Section I above, create a sure or very likely risk that employing Defendants' Execution Protocol to execute him will subject him to serious harm in the form of being subjected to an unwanted, non-consensual human experimentation of an execution that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore.
2226. Defendants fail to train for an execution scenario that contemplates Plaintiff's unique characteristics.
2227. Defendants fail to even recognize Plaintiff's unique characteristics as it relates to carrying out his execution.

2228. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions, as alleged in Section I above, create a substantial risk that achieving peripheral IV access on him will present a problematic situation analogous to achieving IV access in the previous situations in which Defendants could not readily obtain IV access, which creates a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will suffer serious harm in the form of being subjected to an unwanted, non-consensual human experimentation during his attempted execution as DRC Defendants stab him with needles repeatedly, and that risk is arbitrary and capricious, or the objectively intolerable risk of such harm that DRC Defendants unjustifiably ignore.
2229. Because of the scarcity of legally obtainable drugs for lethal-injection executions, when and whether Defendants will carry out Plaintiff's execution is a random, arbitrary, and capricious event.
2230. What drugs are used to conduct Plaintiff's execution and the efficacy of those drugs will be up to chance.
2231. Every execution of a death-row inmate will therefore be an individual experiment and each inmate, including Plaintiff, will therefore be subject to a sure or very likely, objectively intolerable risk of severe, unnecessary pain, suffering, degradation, humiliation, and/or disgrace.
2232. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution

method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.

2233. These alternatives include the Alternatives identified above, incorporated here by reference.
2234. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Twenty-Seventh Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On Sure Or Very Likely Exposure To Serious Harm in the Form of Maladministration or Arbitrary Administration of the Execution Protocol.

2235. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2236. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiff will suffer a sure or very likely risk of severe pain from the risk of maladministration or arbitrary administration of the Execution Protocol that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore.
2237. There is a sure or very likely risk that Defendants will fail to strictly apply their execution policy and written Execution Protocol properly or in accordance with the requirements of said written protocol or informal policies.

2238. If DRC Defendants use execution drugs compounded by Drug Source Defendants, there is a sure or very likely risk that Defendants will use execution drugs that are non-sterile, impure, adulterated, sub-potent, hyper-potent, or in any other way not precisely the drugs required by Core Element # 2 of the Execution Protocol.
2239. A compounded drug that is contaminated or is sub-potent, or hyper-potent, or adulterated, or not the correct identity, or in any other way not the precise drug(s) required by the Execution Protocol poses a sure or very likely risk of harm to Plaintiff when administered by Defendants.
2240. Defendants continue to use the same Medical Team members who have demonstrated an inability to consistently and reliably obtain peripheral IV access on condemned inmates in the execution context.
2241. Defendants' procedures for obtaining intravenous access under their overarching policy, including their written Execution Protocol, have proven to cause serious harm, including torturous physical and/or psychological pain and needless suffering and an undignified, spectacle and/or a lingering death over an extended period, and/or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, as personnel attempt to obtain and maintain intravenous access.
2242. Defendants have failed to promulgate formal practices to respond to the numerous well-publicized problems and complications associated

with administering their overarching execution policy and written Execution Protocol, and any practices that may have been promulgated are not formally part of the written Execution Protocol and thus subject to the subjective interpretations given to them by any given Director of the DRC.

2243. These problems are repetitious and foreseeable, yet their prevalence in Ohio makes their later occurrence highly likely, especially given the constant presence of the same problematic actors.
2244. Defendants' consistent failures, and pattern of failures, to properly and competently administer the written Execution Protocol renders the constitutionally critical safeguards—safeguards that are essential to alleviate constitutional concerns—contained in Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol null and functionally nonexistent.
2245. Defendants' use of execution drugs of a different identity, concentration, purity, potency and other deviations from the drugs required by the Execution Protocol creates a sure or very likely risk of harm, including severe, needless physical pain and suffering, severe mental or psychological pain, suffering and torturous agony, a lingering death, and an undignified, spectacle execution or attempted execution that is objectively intolerable, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore.

2246. Defendants' consistent failures, and pattern of failures to properly and competently administer the written Execution Protocol, including Defendants' individual deviations and/or variations and Defendants' pattern of deviations and/or variations from the execution policy's and the written Execution Protocol's safeguards create a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff and any and all others on whom Defendants administer the Execution Protocol will not be sufficiently protected by those critical safeguards.
2247. DRC Defendants' previously admitted treatment of their written Execution Protocol's requirements as simple "guidelines," their unlimited, open-ended redefinition of the terms "Director" and "Warden" in the Execution Protocol that reinforces that mindset, and the dependence on individual actors' (such as the specific identity of the Incident Commander, which will change in the coming months with a new gubernatorial administration) interpretation of the protocol, creates a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff and any and all others on whom Defendants administer their Execution Protocol will not be sufficiently protected by the Execution Protocol's critical safeguards.
2248. Defendants' consistent failures, and pattern of failures to properly and competently administer the written Execution Protocol, including Defendants' individual deviations and/or variations and Defendants' pattern of deviations and/or variations from the execution policy's

and the written Execution Protocol's safeguards violate Plaintiff's Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment because they create a sure or very likely risk of serious harm, including physical and/or psychological pain, needless suffering, and a torturous, lingering, undignified and/or spectacle death that is objectively intolerable, and/or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore.

2249. Defendants' failure to abide by their execution policy and written Execution Protocol is a demonstrated reality rather than a mere possibility or attenuated speculation, as shown by the deviations and/or variations from key execution policy and/or written Execution Protocol requirements during executions regardless of the execution policy and written protocol effective at the time, including under the current execution policy and written protocol.
2250. Deviations and/or variations from the execution policy and written Execution Protocol demonstrate that problems with any one particular execution are not an unforeseeable isolated mishap or innocent misadventure for which no one is liable. A long line of problematic executions in Ohio makes future problems executing Plaintiff foreseeable and highly likely.
2251. DRC Defendants' inconsistent application of Incident Command Systems principles over time creates a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will not be sufficiently protected by application of ICS

- principles to prevent a violation of Plaintiff's Eighth Amendment rights.
2252. The deviations and/or variations, and the pattern of deviations and/or variations, from Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol by many of the actors involved, whether intentional or reckless, the amount of discretion that exists under the overarching execution policy and within the written protocol, DRC Defendants' demonstrated belief that the written Execution Protocol is not mandatory but is instead guidelines, the variability associated with different interpretations of the protocol's requirements held by varying Incident Commanders, the substantial evidence of Defendants' incompetence or inability to perform in the execution context, and the historical inconsistency in applying ICS principles in the execution context cumulatively point to a sure or very likely risk of serious harm and/or an objectively intolerable risk of harm, in violation of Plaintiff's Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment rights.
2253. This includes intentional and/or willful and/or reckless disregard for the Execution Protocol's requirements, as well as negligent, reckless, and/or willful failure to follow the written protocol's requirements in administration of Defendants' overarching execution policy.
2254. Defendants, while making arbitrary and reckless deviations, nonetheless fail to consider Plaintiff's physical health, mental health, and other individual characteristics that make him vulnerable to

- experiencing a sure or very likely risk of serious pain and/or an objectively intolerable risk of harm.
2255. Defendants' overarching execution policy, including their pattern of deviations and/or variations from their written protocol and the unlimited discretion they claim, is arbitrary, capricious, cruel and unusual, unjustifiably ignores an objectively intolerable risk of harm, and will violate Plaintiff's rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments.
2256. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions create a substantial risk that employing DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol to execute him will subject him to a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of maladministration or arbitrary administration of the execution protocol that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore.
2257. Plaintiff's individual physical and/or psychological characteristics and conditions, as alleged in Section I above, create a substantial risk that achieving peripheral IV access on him will present a problematic situation analogous to achieving IV access in the previous situations in which Defendants could not readily obtain IV access, which creates a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will suffer serious harm in the form of maladministration or arbitrary administration of the execution protocol as Defendants stab him with needles repeatedly and deviate

from strict compliance with the Execution Protocol in the high-stress context of an execution, and that risk is arbitrary and capricious, or the objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore.

2258. Defendants' Execution Protocol presents a sure or very likely risk of harm and/or an objectively intolerable risk of harm from maladministration that Defendants unjustifiably ignore and that will cause at least the substantial risk of infliction of serious harm, including physical and/or psychological pain, needless suffering, and a torturous, lingering, undignified, spectacle death, and/or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, in violation of Plaintiff's rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments.
2259. Defendants' overarching execution policy, including the broad discretion to deviate and/or to vary from Defendants' written Execution Protocol, their Incident Commander-specific interpretation of the protocol's requirements, their lengthy pattern of deviations and/or variations from the Execution Protocol and Defendants' informal policies, is arbitrary, capricious and presents a sure or very likely risk of serious harm, including physical and/or psychological pain, a torturous, lingering or spectacle death that does not accord with the dignity of man, and/or creates an objectively intolerable risk

- of harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, and/or fails to prevent Defendants from carrying out an unconstitutional execution.
2260. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.

2261. These alternatives include the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference.

2262. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Twenty-Eighth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On Sure Or Very Likely Exposure To Serious Harm In The Form Of Being Subjected To An Execution Protocol That Is Unconstitutional Because It Does Not Preclude The Execution Of An Inmate That Is Categorically Exempt From Execution.

2263. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2264. The execution of one who is intellectually disabled or incompetent to be executed constitutes cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment.

A. Plaintiff will be subjected to execution with a facially unconstitutional execution protocol.

2265. An execution protocol that would facially allow Defendants to execute one who is categorically exempt from execution fails to fully ensure adherence to the Eighth Amendment's cruel and unusual punishments clause, and thus facially violates the Eighth Amendment.
2266. An execution subject to a facially unconstitutional Execution Protocol violates the Eighth Amendment and is an unconstitutional execution.
2267. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol contain no procedural safeguards or mechanisms by which Defendants ensure that a condemned inmate whose execution is imminent is not intellectually disabled or incompetent to be executed.
2268. Defendants' Execution Protocol is therefore facially unconstitutional, and any execution carried out pursuant to the Execution Protocol is an unconstitutional execution.
2269. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that the Execution Protocol and their execution policy contain no procedures or mechanisms to ensure that no execution will be carried out that is unconstitutional because execution of a particular inmate is constitutionally prohibited because of the inmate's intellectual disability or incompetence at the time of execution.
2270. There is a sure or very likely risk of serious harm to Plaintiff that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of serious

harm that Defendants ignore, in the form of Plaintiff being subjected to execution using a facially unconstitutional and invalid execution protocol.

B. Plaintiff will be subjected to execution with as-applied unconstitutional execution protocol.

2271. An execution protocol that would allow Defendants to execute Plaintiff when he is categorically exempt from execution fails to fully ensure adherence to the Eighth Amendment's cruel and unusual punishments clause, and thus violates the Eighth Amendment as applied to Plaintiff.
2272. An execution subject to an as-applied unconstitutional Execution Protocol violates the Eighth Amendment and is an unconstitutional execution.
2273. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol contain no procedural safeguards or mechanisms by which Defendants ensure that Plaintiff is not intellectually disabled or incompetent to be executed.
2274. Plaintiff is intellectually disabled and is therefore categorically exempt from execution under *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304 (2002) and its progeny, and/or Plaintiff does not comprehend the reasons for his death sentence and execution or the implications thereof or does not have a rational understanding of the State's reason for his execution and is therefore incompetent to be executed under *Ford v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 399 (1986), and *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 551 U.S. 930 (2007).

2275. Defendants' Execution Protocol is therefore unconstitutional as applied to Plaintiff, and carrying out his execution pursuant to the Execution Protocol is an unconstitutional execution.
2276. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that the Execution Protocol and their execution policy contain no procedures or mechanisms to ensure that Plaintiff's execution will not be unconstitutional due to his categorical exemption from execution and Defendants' application to him of an Execution Protocol that contains no safeguards against carryout out such an unconstitutional execution.
2277. There is a sure or very likely risk of serious harm to Plaintiff that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of serious harm that Defendants ignore, in the form of Plaintiff being subjected to execution using an as-applied unconstitutional and invalid execution protocol.

**C. No Alternative method required or, in the alternative,
Plaintiff's alleged alternative.**

2278. This Cause of Action does not require Plaintiff to plead an alternative execution method.
2279. To the extent Plaintiff must plead an alternative execution method on this Cause of Action, however, he alleges the following.
2280. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known and available alternatives which are feasibly implemented.

2281. Ensuring that the Execution Protocol expressly includes mandatory procedural safeguards and screening mechanisms by which DRC Defendants must affirmatively confirm that an inmate subject to execution is neither intellectually disabled nor incompetent, and that DRC Defendants will seek executive clemency intervention or a stay of execution from the Supreme Court of Ohio if there is any reason to believe that a condemned inmate to whom the Execution Protocol will be applied is either intellectually disabled or incompetent, will significantly reduce the sure or very likely risk of Plaintiff being subjected to execution pursuant to a facially or as-applied unconstitutional Execution Protocol.
2282. Because DRC Defendants are already subject to a statutory requirement to raise concerns about incompetence of a condemned inmate, implementing such alternative procedures in Defendants' efforts to administer the Execution Protocol in general and as to Plaintiff is feasible and readily implemented.
2283. DRC Defendants are able to determine whether a Plaintiff has raised intellectual disabilities allegations that have not been resolved on the merits by the courts; implementing alternative procedures in the Execution Protocol as alleged above to avoid executing one who has alleged intellectual disability but not had such a claim adjudicated on the merits is feasible and readily implemented.

**Twenty-Ninth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation
Based on Deliberate Indifference or Reckless Disregard of
Substantial Risk of Harm to Plaintiff.**

2284. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2285. All of the risks alleged in Plaintiff's Complaint are substantial, objectively intolerable, and foreseeable, including sure or very likely risks of suffering a severe physical pain; being subjected to agony and terror constituting severe mental or psychological suffering; suffering a lingering death; suffering an undignified, spectacle execution or attempted execution; and being subjected to unwanted, non-consensual human experimentation.
2286. DRC Defendants have been and are on notice of the past failed, botched, and aborted executions with their own or substantially similar execution protocols, and of the risks posed by the operation of the execution protocol, and the drugs employed.
2287. Specifically, DRC Defendants were on notice, and are aware, that:
- a. their institutional policies and practices in the form of the Execution Protocol and associated policies are experimental and investigational by virtue of using unapproved new drugs and by using drugs for which no Investigational New Drug application has been submitted.
 - b. their institutional policies and practices in the form of the Execution Protocol and associated policies expose Plaintiff to

- significant risks of harm and to significant burdens on their fundamental rights based on the inclusion of compounded or imported execution drugs to carry out an execution.
- c. that the experimental execution of McGuire was likely to be a horrific, torturous, undignified spectacle of an execution, but DRC Defendants proceeded with that execution anyway.
2288. DRC Defendants know, should know, or recklessly disregard, that the experimental executions of McGuire, as well as of Clayton Lockett on April 29, 2014, in Oklahoma, and the similarly horrific execution of Joseph Wood on July 23, 2014, in Arizona were horrific, painful, undignified spectacle executions, but DRC Defendants now intend to go forward with Plaintiff's execution using drugs and procedures that are similar in virtually all key respects with the circumstances in those botched executions.
2289. Drug Source Defendants have been, and are, aware and on notice about the deficiencies of their policies and practices, including specifically that:
- a. their institutional policies and practices as it relates to producing execution drugs to DRC Defendants violate federal and state laws as articulated throughout this Complaint.
 - b. that they exhibit gross or systematic deficiencies in staffing, facilities, equipment and procedures for compounding, manufacturing, importing, shipping, storing, handling, packaging,

labeling, dispensing, distributing, or administering execution drugs.

2290. Plaintiff knows of the horrific outcome that awaits him when executed according to Defendants' Execution Policy. Specifically, he is aware:
- a. of the spectacle that occurred during Defendants' efforts to execute Dennis McGuire on January 16, 2014 that included procedures unchanged in the 2016 Execution Protocol;
 - b. that Defendants do not believe that any problems or anything out of the ordinary occurred with the McGuire execution;
 - c. of the horrific, agonizing execution of Lockett and the similarly horrific execution of Wood, using an execution protocol and procedures that had received the input and positive assessment from some number of DRC Defendants and/or their counsel in this case;
 - d. that DRC Defendants have botched other previous executions, such as the executions of Joe Clark on May 2, 2006, Christopher Newton on May 24, 2007, and the attempted executions of Romell Broom on September 15, 2009 and Alva Campbell Jr., on November 15, 2017;
 - e. of other executions using midazolam that have involved the inmate demonstrating actions inconsistent with being rendered unconscious, unaware and insensate to pain;

- f. of other executions using or attempting to use peripheral IV access on similarly physically compromised inmates and similarly skilled/qualified/trained execution team personnel that could not successfully establish and maintain proper peripheral IV access, such as the circumstances involving the Lockett execution in Oklahoma, the failed attempt to execute Doyle Hamm in Alabama on February 22, 2018, the lengthy time Defendants needed to obtain IV access on former Plaintiff Biros, and the executions or attempted executions of Clark, Newton, Broom, and Campbell;
- g. that DRC Defendants have deviated from the mandates of 01-COM-11 in significant ways in past executions;
- h. that any Drug Source Defendants will likely know for whom a particular batch of compounded execution drugs is being made, that any such Drug Source Defendants will likely know that a batch prepared before Plaintiff's execution date is to be used to execute Plaintiff, and that any such Drug Source Defendants will likely know at least some basic facts about the crime for which Plaintiff is to be executed;
- i. There is a sure or very likely risk he will be subjected to a physically painful, horrifying death, including experiencing the painful sensations of being unable to breathe, if Defendants attempt to execute him using the Execution Protocol;

- j. There is a sure or very likely risk he will be subjected to a lingering death that will take 30 minutes or more after conclusion of injection under Ohio law, if Defendants attempt to execute him using the Execution Protocol;
- k. There is a sure or very likely risk he will be subjected to an undignified spectacle of an execution if Defendants attempt to execute him using the Execution Protocol;
- l. that Defendants have callously disregarded concerns about lawless activity related to execution drugs, and attempt or will attempt instead to hide such lawlessness through invocation of the secrecy provisions in Ohio Revised Code § 2949.221-222, for which Defendant Mohr aggressively lobbied and which Defendant Kasich signed into law;
- m. that Defendants have been made aware of significant deficiencies in Defendants' scheme to obtain and use compounded or imported executions drugs that will not prevent a substantial risk of subversion by Drug Source Defendants, as identified throughout this Complaint;
- n. that, over the course of the above-captioned litigation, Defendants have made representations and promises that were later discarded when abiding by those representations and promises became a hindrance to carrying out an execution;

- o. that Defendants, even, given all of the above-alleged information, will intentionally apply their Execution Protocol to him in an attempt to execute him.
2291. Because Plaintiff knows of these matters, there is no longer just a substantial or objectively intolerable risk of severe mental or psychological pain, suffering, terror, and anguish; instead, there is the actual, current, objectively intolerable presence of severe mental or psychological pain, suffering, horrific anxiety, terror and anguish.
2292. Plaintiff will be subject to the psychological pain and suffering of anticipating a horrific, painful death as alleged in this Complaint, which differs from the ordinary mental pain from the anticipation of death or even the ordinary mental pain from anticipation of death by execution performed humanely.
2293. By their actions, Defendants are deliberately indifferent to and/or recklessly disregard, in violation of the Eighth Amendment, a sure or very likely risk of subjecting Plaintiff to an unwanted, non-consensual human experimentation, severe, needless physical pain and suffering, severe mental or psychological pain, suffering and agony, a lingering death, or an undignified, spectacle execution.
2294. Because this claim raises allegations of current and ongoing harm, not speculative or future risk of harm, the existence of an alternative execution method is irrelevant for this claim.

Thirtieth Cause of Action: Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Violation For Failure To Comply With Federal Investigational New

**Drug Application Regulations With Respect To The Method And
Choice Of Drug To Be Used In Plaintiff's Execution.**

2295. Plaintiff's Thirtieth Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

**Thirty-First Cause of Action: Equal Protection Violations Related
To Defendants' Failures To Comply With The IND
Application Laws.**

2296. Plaintiff's Thirty-First Cause of Action is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint.

**Thirty-Second Cause of Action: Religious Freedom Violation
Under RLUIPA.**

2297. Plaintiff does not allege a claim for relief in this Thirty-Second Cause of Action.

**Thirty-Third Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violations
Based On Sure Or Very Likely Exposure To Severe Needless
Physical Or Mental/Psychological Pain And Suffering Due To
Plaintiff's Unique, Individual Characteristics And Application Of
The Execution Protocol.**

2298. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.

2299. Besides the many ways alleged throughout Plaintiff's Complaint in which Plaintiff's individual characteristics increase the risk he will experience several different types of serious harm if subjected to DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol, his individual characteristics also increase the risks, which Defendants unjustifiably ignore, that he will also suffer serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical and/or mental/psychological pain and suffering in these ways, and

those risks are arbitrary and capricious, or objectively intolerable, if DRC Defendants subject Plaintiff to their Execution Protocol.

2300. Plaintiff's physical characteristics such as his obesity and hypertension make it sure or very likely that the execution team will be unable to successfully establish and/or maintain peripheral IV access on him, thereby subjecting him to severe, needless physical and mental/psychological pain and suffering as Defendants stab him with needles repeatedly.
2301. And because Plaintiff presents with several risk factors for the STOP-Bang test, he is at a significant risk of suffering the phenomenon known as "air hunger" upon injection of the lethal drugs under the Execution Protocol. There will be at least a period of time following administration of the drugs when Plaintiff will remain conscious or aware of what he is enduring, including as he regains consciousness or awareness after the initial injection.
2302. Plaintiff's history of psychiatric disorders or mental health issues significantly increases the already-substantial risk that Plaintiff will suffer extreme mental terror, anguish and suffering before and during his experimental execution as he contemplates experiencing each of the different types of serious harms alleged, including a lingering, undignified, spectacle of an execution that will be neither quick nor painless, and as he contemplates experiencing the horrific, spectacular, undignified, and/or lingering execution experiences

endured by persons such as Romell Broom, Joseph Clark, Christopher Newton, Dennis McGuire, Joseph Wood, Clayton Lockett or those inmates executed using compounded execution drugs who have reported feeling they were being burned from the inside upon administration of the lethal drugs.

2303. Defendants' use of the Execution Protocol will create a situation in which it is sure or very likely that Plaintiff *will* suffer severe physical and psychological pain and suffering at DRC Defendants' hands in the execution process, let alone a "substantial risk" of that.
2304. Because this Cause of Action alleges the certainty that severe harm will occur, rather than a quantum of risk of harm, Plaintiff is not required under the law to plead an alternative execution method.
2305. However, should he be required to plead an alternative, Plaintiff incorporates by reference the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference, which are known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2306. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Thirty-Fourth Cause of Action: Equal Protection Violations Related To Plaintiff's Unique, Individual Characteristics And

Application Of The Law, Including DRC Defendants' Execution Protocol and Ohio's Execution Statute.

2307. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2308. Due to Plaintiff's unique, individual characteristics as alleged throughout this Complaint, Defendants will apply the Execution Protocol and Ohio Revised Code § 2949.22(a) disparately in a way that burdens his fundamental right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment.
2309. Plaintiff's unique individual physical characteristics are obesity, hypertension, and asthma.
2310. Due to Plaintiff's unique physical characteristics, DRC Defendants will not administer to Plaintiff the professional, humane, sensitive and dignified execution which DRC Defendants have a duty to provide Plaintiff under the Execution Protocol. Instead, Plaintiff's execution will be a spectacular, undignified execution.
2311. Due to Plaintiff's unique physical characteristics, DRC Defendants will not administer to Plaintiff the quick and painless execution which DRC Defendants have a duty to provide Plaintiff under § 2949.22(a). Instead, Plaintiff's execution will be a lingering, torturous and horrifying execution.
2312. DRC Defendants will deviate from Core Elements of the Execution Protocol by failing to use the drugs required by the Execution

- Protocol, and by failing to use “appropriately trained and qualified” persons.
2313. The Execution Protocol provides only for injection of 5 grams of the execution drug under Plans 1 and 2, and perhaps for one additional dose of 5 grams under those plans. The Execution Protocol also provides only for injection of 500 mg of midazolam under Plan 3, and perhaps for one additional dose of 500 mg of midazolam under that plan. Nowhere in the Execution Protocol are additional doses of execution drug permitted to be injected.
2314. But DRC Defendants will need to inject an additional 5-gram dose of thiopental sodium or pentobarbital every three minutes, or a continuous infusion of midazolam along with the other drugs in Plan 3, for 30 minutes or more to ensure that Plaintiff is legally and statutorily dead under Ohio law and to ensure Plaintiff never regains consciousness or awareness as he is executed. Those dosages far surpass the maximum allowable amount—10 grams or 1000 mg, respectively under Plans 1, 2 and 3—that may be obtained, prepared or injected for an execution under the Execution Protocol.
2315. Injecting more than 10 grams of pentobarbital or thiopental sodium into Plaintiff deviates from Core Element # 2 of the Execution Protocol.
2316. Injecting more than 1000 mg of midazolam into Plaintiff deviates from Core Element # 2 of the Execution Protocol.

2317. Core Element # 4 of the Execution Protocol requires that all functions to be performed by Execution Team Members must be performed by appropriately trained and qualified members of the Execution Team.
2318. DRC Defendants will not be appropriately trained to administer the Execution Protocol to Plaintiff, given his unique characteristics as alleged herein and the need to use scientifically and medically reliable assessment methods beyond a stethoscope assessment.
2319. DRC Defendants' disparate treatment of Plaintiff burdens the fundamental rights against cruel and unusual punishment of a class of individuals that includes Plaintiff, namely those subject to execution at DRC Defendants' hands.
2320. Defendants must apply Ohio and federal laws equally to all similarly situated persons. They do not, and will not with Plaintiff.
2321. The disparate treatment of Plaintiff does not serve a compelling governmental interest, nor is it narrowly tailored to satisfy a compelling interest.
2322. Defendants' desire to execute its death-sentenced prisoners is only a "legitimate" or, at most, a "significant" state interest, not a compelling state interest.
2323. Defendants have no interest—not even a legitimate interest—in carrying out an unconstitutional execution.
2324. Any deviations from the Core Elements of the Execution Protocol, even if directly related to Plaintiff's unique characteristics, cannot be said

to be tailored to a compelling governmental interest. Nor can the deviations from § 2949.22(a), or the disparate impact on Plaintiff.

2325. Defendants' disparate application of the Execution Protocol and § 2949.22(a) based on Plaintiff's unique characteristics, including their failure to actually assess and train to carry out an execution on Plaintiff, given his unique characteristics, intentionally treats Plaintiff differently from others similarly situated—namely others subject to execution in Ohio—irrationally and arbitrarily, because that disparate treatment still involves unlawful state action which is, by definition under the law, irrational and arbitrary.

2326. Defendants' irrational and arbitrary disparate treatment of him as a class of one is to Plaintiff's detriment because it will decrease the procedural protections that are so important to protect his dignity, his humanity and his fundamental rights under the Eighth Amendment and others as alleged in Plaintiff's Complaint.

Thirty-Fifth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On Purposeful or Knowing Adoption of a Lethal Injection Protocol Using A Three-Drug Method With Midazolam As The First Drug That Will Cause Severe Physical Pain and Mental Anguish and Suffering.

2327. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.

2328. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that injecting Plaintiff with the paralytic drug will cause horrific, severe physical pain and mental suffering and anguish if he is not rendered

unconscious, unaware, and insensate before the paralytic drug is injected and throughout the duration of the paralytic drug's effects on Plaintiff.

2329. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that injecting Plaintiff with potassium chloride drug will cause horrific, severe physical pain and mental suffering and anguish if he is not rendered unconscious, unaware, and insensate before the potassium chloride is injected and throughout the duration of the potassium chloride's effects on Plaintiff.
2330. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that midazolam is so completely incapable of preventing the extreme and needless severe physical pain and mental anguish and suffering that Plaintiff will experience if he injected with the second and/or third drugs in Defendants' three-drug execution method that such pain is essentially certain.
2331. Defendants know about, should know, or recklessly disregard the horrific execution of Joseph Clark using a three-drug method. Defendants also know about, should know, or recklessly disregard the events of executions like that of Clayton Lockett in which midazolam has been the critical first drug in a three-drug execution method, and the various expert opinions that have been rendered regarding the suitability of using midazolam as the first in a three-drug execution method. That information which Defendants know, should know, or

recklessly disregard, establishes that Plaintiff will almost certainly experience that same extreme, objectively intolerable pain and suffering.

2332. Defendants know this result will follow, or recklessly disregard that likelihood, and intentionally and purposefully chose to re-introduce the three-drug method using midazolam as the critical first drug anyway.
2333. Defendants have thus adopted the three-drug execution method using midazolam as the critical first drug with the purpose or knowledge of causing severe pain, in violation of the Eighth Amendment under *Wilkerson*, *Kemmler* and *Farmer*.
2334. The existence of an alternative execution method is irrelevant for this claim. *See Baze*, 553 U.S. at 102 (Thomas, J., concurring in the judgment) (no “comparative analysis” in *Wilkerson* and *Kemmler*); *see also Warner v. Gross*, 135 S. Ct. 824, 826 (2015) (Sotomayor, J., dissenting); *Glossip*, 135 S. Ct. at 2795–97 (Sotomayor, J., principal dissent).

Thirty-Sixth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On Purposeful or Knowing Adoption of a Lethal Injection Protocol Using Midazolam That Will Cause Severe Physical Pain and Torturous Mental Anguish and Suffering.

2335. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2336. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that injecting Plaintiff with midazolam while he remains strapped supine

on the execution gurney will cause horrific, severe physical pain and mental suffering and anguish.

2337. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that midazolam is so completely incapable of preventing the extreme and needless physical pain and severe mental anguish and suffering from suffocating or experiencing air hunger that Plaintiff will experience if he is injected with midazolam while strapped supine to the execution gurney that such pain and suffering is essentially certain.
2338. Defendants know about, should know, or recklessly disregard the events of several botched executions like Dennis McGuire and Joseph Wood in which midazolam has been injected into an inmate strapped flat on an execution gurney with the various expert opinions that have been rendered regarding the suitability of using midazolam as part of a lethal injection execution method, including testimony offered during the McGuire preliminary injunction proceedings. They also know, should know, or recklessly disregard that using a wedge-shaped pillow to prop up the condemned inmate during an execution using midazolam is critical to protect Plaintiff from obstructing after injection of the midazolam. That information, which Defendants know, should know, or recklessly disregard, demonstrates that Plaintiff will almost certainly experience extreme, objectively intolerable pain and suffering if subjected to an execution using midazolam while strapped supine to the execution gurney.

2339. Defendants know this result will follow, or recklessly disregard that likelihood, and yet intentionally and purposefully chose to reintroduce the use of midazolam without the simultaneous required use of a wedge pillow or similar protective measures to protect Plaintiff against obstruction and the air hunger to follow.
2340. Defendants have thus adopted an execution method using midazolam and the absence of any measures to protect against obstruction following injection, with the purpose or knowledge of causing severe pain, in violation of the Eighth Amendment under *Wilkerson*, *Kemmler* and *Farmer*.
2341. The existence of an alternative execution method is irrelevant for this claim. See *Baze*, 553 U.S. at 102 (Thomas, J., concurring in the judgment) (no “comparative analysis” in *Wilkerson* and *Kemmler*); see also *Warner v. Gross*, 135 S. Ct. 824, 826 (2015) (Sotomayor, J., dissenting); *Glossip*, 135 S. Ct. at 2795–97 (Sotomayor, J., principal dissent).

Thirty-Seventh Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violations Based on DRC Defendants Resurrecting Their Abandoned Three-Drug Method Even Though They Know It Causes Needless Pain And Suffering, And Had Abandoned It, At Least In Part, For That Reason.

2342. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2343. In adopting the Execution Protocol, and selecting the revised three-drug method to use for Plaintiff’s execution, DRC Defendants made a

deliberate choice to follow a course of action from among various alternatives.

2344. In making that choice, DRC Defendants know and/or are charged with knowing that the revised three-drug method in the Execution Protocol does, in fact, expose condemned inmates, like Plaintiff, to needless pain and suffering, including because it depends upon the successful delivery and maintenance of drug-induced unconsciousness, unawareness, and inability to feel or experience pain to a paralyzed person in circumstances of immense stress and where the state actors involved are known by DRC Defendants to lack the necessary experience, skill, judgment, and competence to reliably perform those difficult medical responsibilities.
2345. DRC Defendants further know and/or are charged with knowing that the revised three-drug method in the Execution Protocol will subject Plaintiff, when executed by that method, and perhaps every inmate executed by that method, to a death that is terrifying, inhumane, undignified, and/or extremely painful.
2346. Because the paralytic drug serves no therapeutic purpose, it is critical the first drug is properly administered with Plaintiff properly positioned/propped up to avoid the risk of obstruction, and that Plaintiff is rendered unconscious, unaware, and insensate to pain. DRC Defendants know and/or are charged with knowing that if Plaintiff is not properly rendered unconscious, unaware, and

insensate by the first drug, the paralytic will compound the terror and pain Plaintiff will experience during his execution by inducing an unnecessary paralysis of all his voluntary movements and, consequently, his ability to effectively communicate his internal distress. Though aware, conscious, and sensate at some level, Plaintiff will be trapped in his own body as the execution moves forward. This is a chemical entombment akin to being buried alive.

2347. DRC Defendants further know and/or are charged with knowing that if Plaintiff is not properly rendered unconscious, unaware, and insensate by the first drug, and then is paralyzed by the second drug, the third drug, potassium chloride, will burn as it courses through Plaintiff veins, until it reaches his heart, ultimately stopping it by inducing cardiac arrest. This searing pain, like liquid fire, is the chemical equivalent of being burned at the stake, and the heart attack Plaintiff will experience will likewise cause severe pain and agony.
2348. There is no governmental interest served by using a paralytic drug, and its use will deprive Plaintiff of his human dignity. The paralytic drug, as used and/or intended to be used in the Execution Protocol, does not serve the statutory function of quickly and painlessly causing death, nor does it protect against Plaintiff experiencing pain. The paralytic's suppression of breathing does not hasten the death caused by the potassium, nor does it protect against the prisoner's pain. Because midazolam is not effective at rendering and

maintaining unconsciousness and unawareness nor at rendering Plaintiff unable to feel and experience pain despite painful stimuli, the paralytic only serves a pernicious purpose—to mask the immense, burning pain caused by a lethal dose of potassium chloride, and the sensation of suffocation caused by the paralytic itself. The paralytic prevents a prisoner from alerting observers, through sound or movement, that he is experiencing pain. If midazolam, despite its ceiling effect, actually were effective at establishing and maintaining unconsciousness and unawareness and keeping the inmate insensate despite painful stimuli, then the paralytic would be an unnecessary, gratuitous, and arbitrary administration of an unwarranted and harmful chemical with its own painful effects, amounting to an assault and a battery of the prisoner.

2349. The pattern of deviations and/or variations from DRC Defendants' execution policy and written execution protocol engaged in by many actors involved, combined with the discretion that DRC Defendants claim under their overarching execution policy and under the written protocol with substantial evidence of incompetence or inability to perform in the execution context, cumulatively point to an undeniably high risk of violating an inmate's rights during any execution under the three-drug method.
2350. It was in part because DRC Defendants, by November 2009, actually knew of these foregoing problems and deficiencies with the original

- three-drug method they decided then to forever renounce any further use of the three-drug method in Ohio executions, and they abandoned that method of lethal injection going forward.
2351. The revised three-drug method DRC Defendants have resurrected in the Execution Protocol retains the problems of the original three-drug method they foreswore in 2009, but adds even greater problems, relevant to the known infliction of needless pain and suffering, because of its use of midazolam as the first drug without proper protections against obstruction, its allowance of compounded drugs, and its tolerance of beginning an execution with only one IV site, all as previously addressed in this Complaint.
2352. In resurrecting the three-drug method for Plaintiff's execution, and making that method even worse than what they renounced in 2009, DRC Defendants have knowingly, intentionally and purposefully adopted a method of lethal injection known to cause needless pain and suffering to inmates subjected to it. Their chosen method for Plaintiff superadds layers of needless pain and suffering, and they know that it does so, and yet they are deliberately indifferent and/or consciously disregard that fact and/or possess a malicious or purposeful intent to inflict such needless pain and suffering upon Plaintiff.
2353. Because of their knowing resurrection of the previously renounced three-drug method, and knowingly making it worse, DRC Defendants,

besides subjecting Plaintiff to the experience of being executed by this unconstitutional method, are also forcing him to endure the psychological torment of preparing for his execution to be inflicted by that method. It super-adds elements of terror and torment to Plaintiff's punishment for DRC Defendants to knowingly and purposefully subject him to a method Defendants themselves previously renounced due in part to their own belief it was too difficult for their team and did not meet their duty to reliably and consistently deliver a humane execution.

2354. DRC Defendants' adoption for Plaintiff's execution of the three-drug method they had previously renounced, and given their troubling history of conducting executions by lethal injection with that method, demonstrates Defendants' malicious intent and/or conscious disregard and/or deliberate indifference and/or purposeful intention for the consequences, including but not limited to the needless pain and suffering they know their chosen course of action will inflict upon Plaintiff and other inmates executed by that method.

2355. Plaintiff believes and therefore alleges that such an execution would be inhuman and barbarous, akin in its level of pain and suffering to being buried alive, burning at the stake, and other primitive methods long since abandoned by civilized society. Beyond dispute being buried alive or burned at the stake are inherently cruel forms of punishment. So is suffocation to death. They are cruel for many

reasons, including that the suffering they inflict is beyond what is necessary to cause death. Simply because these punishments can now be carried out in a more sophisticated manner—using chemicals—than their more primitive analogs, does not mean that the resulting pain and suffering is any less cruel or any less intolerable under the Eighth Amendment.

2356. DRC Defendants' revival of the abandoned three-drug method for Plaintiff's execution, including the paralytic and potassium chloride, and their use of midazolam (which has no pain-blocking properties) as the critical first drug, especially when the condemned inmate is not propped up to avoid obstruction, violates Plaintiff's constitutional rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments.
2357. DRC Defendants have no legitimate penological justification for their use of the revised three-drug method in the Execution Protocol, and its use at Plaintiff's execution will make it sure that Defendants will needlessly and gratuitously inflict severe pain and a lingering death on Plaintiff.
2358. Because DRC Defendants' constitutional violations alleged by Plaintiff in this Cause of Action involve Defendants' knowing and deliberate use against Plaintiff of a previously renounced method known by Defendants to inflict needless pain and suffering, Plaintiff does not have to plead an alternative method of execution.

2359. However, should he be required to plead an alternative, Plaintiff incorporates by reference the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference, which are known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2360. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Thirty-Eighth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On Devolving Standards of Decency

2361. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2362. A state's punishment is assessed under the Eighth Amendment against the evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society. An execution method can be unconstitutional if the method represents "devolution to a more primitive" method. *Glossip*, 135 S. Ct. at 2795–97 (Sotomayor, J., principal dissent).
2363. DRC Defendants, in sworn representations to this Court, the Sixth Circuit, the public and Plaintiffs, abandoned using a three-drug execution method using a paralytic as the second drug and potassium chloride as the third drug, averring that "going forward," neither a

paralytic (including pancuronium bromide) nor potassium chloride “will be used as part of the lethal injection process” in Ohio.

2364. DRC Defendants intentionally and deliberately abandoned the three-drug method and the second and third drugs, for moving to what they believed and what they argued to this and other courts to be a more humane execution method using a single drug.
2365. DRC Defendants knew that removing the paralytic and potassium chloride from a lethal injection method removes two sources of needless, unnecessary physical pain and torturous mental suffering and anguish from their execution protocol.
2366. No other state has moved forward to a purportedly more humane method of lethal injection by removing the three-drug method but then reintroduced the three-drug method again later, which makes DRC Defendants’ new execution protocol and their adoption of that protocol “unusual.”
2367. By reintroducing an execution protocol that permits them to use a three-drug protocol including a paralytic and potassium chloride, DRC Defendants have intentionally reneged on sworn representations they would no longer use those dangerously unsafe drugs.
2368. By intentionally reintroducing the second and third drugs back into DRC Defendants’ execution protocol, DRC Defendants have intentionally, knowingly or recklessly moved backward to an execution method that reinserts even greater levels of substantial risk

of harm and needless pain and suffering than the previous three-drug protocol, contravening the evolving standards of decency in violation of Plaintiff's Eighth Amendment rights.

2369. This Cause of Action does not require Plaintiff to plead an alternative method or manner of execution.

Thirty-Ninth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On DRC Defendants' Use Of A Three-Drug Execution Method, Regardless Of The Identity Of The First Drug.

2370. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2371. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiff will suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical pain and suffering that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, due to Defendants' use of the revised three-drug method, regardless of whether the first drug is midazolam, sodium thiopental, or pentobarbital but even more so if the first drug is midazolam.
2372. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that the revised three-drug method, including as specified in the Execution Protocol, creates a sure or very likely risk of severe, needless physical pain and suffering, including because it is sure or very likely that Plaintiff will begin to obstruct and experience air hunger after being strapped supine to the execution gurney and then injected with

midazolam; and because midazolam contains no pain-blocking properties at any dosage, leaving Plaintiff exposed to the severe pain and suffering associated with injection of the paralytic drug and suffocating from the paralytic drug's effects or from the searing fire in his veins caused by the potassium chloride.

2373. Defendants know that their revised three-drug method makes critical the reliable induction and maintenance of unconsciousness, unawareness, and insensation, so Plaintiff will be unconscious, unaware, and insensate to pain throughout the process, and will not experience the excruciatingly painful effects of the midazolam if injected without the proper safeguards, the paralytic drug, and the potassium chloride.
2374. Defendants know that their three-drug method also makes it critical—because of the importance of achieving, assessing, and maintaining unconsciousness, unawareness, and insensation when the inmate is paralyzed by the paralytic drug or experiences the injection of potassium chloride—that any persons administering the drugs to Plaintiff and/or assessing his consciousness, awareness, and ability to experience and feel pain be capable of skillfully performing those responsibilities and of exercising informed judgment and discretion, including as to proper timing of the three drugs.
2375. Despite this actual knowledge, Defendants have knowingly and deliberately assigned these critical responsibilities to persons known

- by them to lack the necessary experience, skill, judgment, and competence to perform them, and for whom no amount of pre-execution “training” will alleviate the inherent deficiencies in experience, skill, judgment, and competence.
2376. Defendants have assigned these critical responsibilities to persons known to be unqualified to perform them even though Defendants also know that using the three-drug method places enormous additional stress on the persons during an execution, well beyond that attendant to a one-drug barbiturate-only method, and such stress makes worse the already serious problems caused by the lack of necessary experience, skill, judgment, and competence.
2377. Defendants unconscionably permit an execution using the three-drug method to commence and proceed with only one IV site.
2378. Defendants have failed to provide monitoring equipment necessary to ensure that Plaintiff is unconscious, unaware, and insensate to pain at all relevant times after the administration of the first drug, and before administration of the other two drugs, and continuing until death.
2379. Defendants have no backup plan if IV access is lost midway through Plaintiff's execution and cannot promptly be reobtained.
2380. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that their revised three-drug method as specified in the Execution Protocol will subject Plaintiff to the sure or very likely risk he will not be rendered

fully unconscious, unaware, and unable to experience or feel pain throughout the process until death, that he will not be insensate to pain at critical points, that he will experience the excruciatingly painful effects of the midazolam while strapped supine to the execution gurney, the excruciatingly painful effects of the paralytic drug and/or potassium chloride, and that he will be forced to endure that excruciating pain while paralyzed and unable to signal his distress.

2381. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference, which are known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2382. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Fortieth Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On DRC Defendants' Use Of A Three-Drug Execution Method With Midazolam As The First Of The Three Drugs.

2383. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.

2384. Defendants intend to use a three-drug protocol to execute Plaintiff, using midazolam as the first drug, a paralytic as the second, and potassium chloride as the third
2385. Several recent executions using midazolam have seen the condemned inmate exhibit movements and other signs of consciousness, awareness, and/or sensation after being injected with 500 mg. of midazolam.
2386. Every additional execution using midazolam in which the paralytic drug was not injected rapidly after conclusion of injection of midazolam has provided additional evidence to show that signs of consciousness, sensation, and/or awareness after injection of 500 mg. of midazolam is the rule, rather than the exception.
2387. Defendants know that absent a successful administration of a drug and maintenance of that drug's effects to render Plaintiff unconscious, unaware, and insensate, administration of either and both of the paralytic drug and potassium chloride will unquestionably cause searing, torturous physical pain and horrific mental suffering and anguish.
2388. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because Plaintiff will suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical pain and suffering and mental anguish that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that

Defendants unjustifiably ignore, due to Defendants' use of the revised three-drug method with midazolam as the first drug.

2389. Defendants intend to deliberately conceal the effects of midazolam and potassium chloride behind a chemical curtain created by the paralytic drug.
2390. Defendants' use of midazolam in a three-drug protocol cannot reliably ensure that Plaintiff will remain in a state in which he will be unable to experience pain caused by the paralytic drug.
2391. It is sure or very likely that following IV injection of 500 mg midazolam under the Execution Protocol, Plaintiff will still be conscious, or aware, or at least sufficiently sensate to experience the indisputably unconstitutional pain and mental suffering of suffocation and paralysis caused by injection of the paralytic agent.
2392. It is sure or very likely that DRC Defendants will unsuccessfully inject the full 500 mg of midazolam into Plaintiff intravenously, and/or that DRC Defendants will inject the drug into Plaintiff too rapidly causing a paradoxical reaction, and/or that midazolam will cause a paradoxical reaction in Plaintiff due to his individual characteristics and history, or that Defendants will inject the paralytic drug before the midazolam can reach its peak effectiveness, making it even further likely that Plaintiff will be conscious, or aware, or sufficiently sensate to experience the effects of the paralytic agent.

2393. Whether Defendants inject the full 500 mg of midazolam or a lesser amount, Defendants' intended and imminent use of the paralytic in Plaintiff's execution will violate his rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment to be free from severe pain, experimentation, and the gratuitous invasion of the body.
2394. There is no governmental interest served by using a paralytic. The paralytic drug, as used in the state's protocol, does not serve the statutory function of causing death, nor does it protect against the prisoner's experience of pain. If midazolam is not effective at establishing and maintaining unconsciousness, unawareness, and insensation, despite painful stimuli, then the paralytic only masks the immense pain caused by the potassium chloride; if midazolam is effective at those critical tasks then the paralytic is a gratuitous and arbitrary administration of an unwarranted and harmful chemical with its own, non-visible torturous effects.
2395. Defendants' use of midazolam in a three-drug protocol cannot reliably ensure that Plaintiff will remain in a state in which he cannot experience pain caused by the potassium chloride.
2396. It is sure or very likely that following IV injection of 500 mg midazolam under the Execution Protocol, Plaintiff will still be sufficiently conscious, or aware, or at least sufficiently sensate to experience the indisputably unconstitutional physical pain and mental suffering caused by injection of potassium chloride.

2397. It is sure or very likely that DRC Defendants will unsuccessfully inject the full 500 mg of midazolam into Plaintiff intravenously, and/or that DRC Defendants will inject the drug into Plaintiff too rapidly causing a paradoxical reaction, and/or that midazolam will cause a paradoxical reaction in Plaintiff due to his individual characteristics and history, or that Defendants will inject the potassium chloride before the midazolam can reach its peak effectiveness, making it even further likely that Plaintiff will be conscious, or aware, or sufficiently sensate to experience the effects of the potassium chloride.
2398. Whether Defendants inject the full 500 mg of midazolam or a lesser amount, Defendants' intended and imminent use of potassium chloride in Plaintiff's execution will violate his rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment to be free from severe pain, experimentation, and the gratuitous invasion of the body.
2399. Defendant' use of the revised three-drug method with midazolam as the first drug creates a sure or very likely risk of serious harm because, among other reasons, midazolam will probably fail to render Plaintiff insensate from the excruciatingly painful and agonizing effects of the second and third drugs in Defendants' revised three-drug method, including because:
2400. There is high likelihood the midazolam will fail to reliably induce and maintain the sustained state of unconsciousness, unawareness, and insensation necessary for Plaintiff not to feel the intolerable pain

associated with the paralytic drug and potassium chloride, or will wear off before the second and third drugs are completely administered.

2401. Midazolam loses effectiveness rapidly, and much more quickly than barbiturates. There is a high likelihood the midazolam, if injected at a proper rate to reduce the risk of paradoxical reaction, will wear off before the paralytic drug and potassium chloride have been completely administered to Plaintiff.
2402. Midazolam's "ceiling effect" means that the administration of a large dose on Plaintiff—*i.e.*, anything above a dose in or about the range of 200 mg—will have no appreciable effect regarding the use of midazolam for consciousness or awareness purposes. And midazolam has no pain-blocking properties at any dosage; it is not an analgesic drug, and has no analgesic characteristics. It is impossible to overcome the inadequacy of midazolam's properties for its use in a three-drug protocol by giving Plaintiff a large dose, such as the 500 mg dose contemplated by the Execution Protocol.
2403. Administering 500 mg. of midazolam at the rate DRC Defendants will use creates a sure or very likely likelihood that Plaintiff will experience a paradoxical effect giving him heightened consciousness, awareness, and/or sensation, and that problems will develop with the IV during administration of the critical first drug, so Plaintiff will be substantially likely to receive significantly less than the maximum

effect dose. These will create a sure or very likely risk that Plaintiff will still be conscious, aware, and sensate to experience and feel the torturous pain that will follow injection of the first drug if strapped supine to the execution gurney, and the second and third drugs in the Execution Protocol.

2404. Defendants know, or should know, or recklessly disregard that their revised three-drug method as specified in the Execution Protocol will subject Plaintiff to the sure or very likely risk that midazolam will not function to deliver the effects necessary to render Plaintiff unconscious, unaware, and insensate to the pain of the paralytic drug and/or potassium chloride, and that he will be forced to endure that excruciating pain while paralyzed and unable to signal his distress.
2405. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2406. These alternatives include the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference.
2407. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

Forty-First Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation Based On DRC Defendants' Use Of Midazolam In The Execution Protocol.

2408. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2409. Defendants' execution policy and written Execution Protocol violate the Eighth Amendment because, in all the ways alleged throughout this Complaint, Defendants' use of midazolam in the revised Execution Protocol while strapped supine to the execution gurney will cause Plaintiff to suffer a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical pain and suffering and mental anguish that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore.
2410. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2411. These alternatives include the Alternatives identified in Section III above, incorporated here by reference.
2412. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants. None of the alternative methods require a physician for proper operation and implementation.

**Forty-Second Cause of Action: Eighth Amendment Violation
Based On DRC Defendants Removal Of Any Required
Concentration Of The Execution Drugs Which Is Removal Of A
Safeguard That Makes It Sure Or Very Likely That Plaintiff Will
Experience Severe Pain And Suffering.**

2413. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully rewritten here.
2414. Defendants' planned use of the 2016 Execution Protocol creates a sure or very likely risk of serious harm because Defendants removed certain safeguards present in past execution protocols.
2415. Defendants' current Execution Protocol removes a prior safeguard that required Defendants to use a certain concentration of the execution drugs. For example, in the June 29, 2015 Protocol the Drug Administrator had to prepare syringes containing five (5) grams of pentobarbital, 100 ml of a 50mg/ml solution. The Drug Administrator had to prepare syringes containing five (5) grams of thiopental sodium, 200 ml of a 25 mg/ml solution. The execution protocols that included midazolam, a paralytic drug, and potassium chloride also included specific concentrations for each drug.
2416. This requirement existed because drugs in solutions, like the execution drugs, have various concentrations and potencies. Potency refers to the amount of drug required to produce an effect. Some drugs produce a powerful effect at minute doses and others need a large dose to have any effect.

2417. Every Ohio execution protocol since at least January 8, 2004 has included the concentration requirement for its execution drugs. Those protocols include the prior two protocols using pentobarbital or thiopental sodium and the prior protocols using midazolam and hydromorphone.
2418. The current Execution Protocol omits any reference to the concentration of the solution from which the execution drugs are obtained. (October 7, 2016 Protocol, VI.F.4.b-d.)
2419. Under the current Execution Protocol if an execution drug is in a very weak solution, a large amount of solution may be required to obtain the desired effect. Injecting a larger amount of solution will take longer or risk blowing out the IV.
2420. If the Drug Administrators measure the amount of drug to be injected based solely on the volume of solution, but the concentration is incorrect, the incorrect amount of the drug will be injected.
2421. If the execution drugs are obtained from a very strong solution requiring much less of the solution to obtain the designated amount of the drug, a very minute amount of solution may be required but Drug Administrators will likely still inject the mandated volume.
2422. It is likely that Drug Administrators will inject a subpotent injection of the first drug, but a superpotent injection of the second or third drug. Thus the alleged effect of the midazolam may wear off if it is in a strong solution before the paralytic is injected, or alternatively the

- paralytic may take effect if it is in a strong solution after the midazolam wears off.
2423. These are but two of numerous severely painful scenarios permitted by the failure of the protocol to specify the concentration of the solution from which the drugs are obtained.
2424. The concentration of the lethal injection drug in the required syringes alters the total volume of the lethal injection dose. This affects the rate of delivery (the push rate) used for the IV administration, and make it substantially likely that Drug Administrators will use too high of a push rate for the execution drugs.
2425. Because it is sure or very likely that Drug Administrators will use too high of a push rate for the execution drugs, there is a substantial likelihood they will blow out a vein in the IV administration process, or that a significant amount of any midazolam injected will precipitate at the injection point preventing the required amount of midazolam from reaching Plaintiff's brain before he will be injected with the second and third drugs, or that Plaintiff will suffer a paradoxical effect, increasing his level of awareness, consciousness, and/or sensation such that he will fully experience the severe pain and suffering to follow.
2426. The removal in Defendants' revised Execution Protocol of any concentration of execution drugs in the solution creates a sure or very likely risk of serious harm in the form of severe, needless physical

- pain and suffering and mental anguish that is arbitrary and capricious, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore.
2427. The foregoing risks are substantial when compared to the known, feasible, readily implemented and available alternative execution method(s) and procedures that substantially reduce the substantial risk of Plaintiff suffering the serious harms alleged in this Cause of Action.
2428. These alternatives include reinserting the expressly required concentrations of the execution drugs into the Execution Protocol and adhering to those standards in application of the protocol on Plaintiff.
2429. The foregoing alternative execution methods and procedures are available to and could be readily implemented by Defendants.

Forty-Third Cause of Action: The Doctrines Of Judicial Estoppel And/Or Judicial Admission Bar DRC Defendants From Using The Three-Drug Method Against Plaintiff.

2430. Plaintiff alleges no forty-Fourth Cause of Action.
- Forty-Fourth Cause of Action: Administrative Procedures Act Claims**
2431. Plaintiff alleges no forty-Fourth Cause of Action.
- Forty-Fifth Cause of Action: Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment Violations—A three-drug midazolam method of execution violates the Eighth Amendment’s prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment because it no longer comports with prevailing**

standards of decency, and thus its use as a method of execution must be categorically barred.

2432. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each statement and allegation throughout this Complaint as if fully stated here.
2433. Defendants, and/or their agents, acting under color of state law, intend to execute Plaintiffs using a three-drug midazolam method of execution.
2434. Executing Plaintiffs using a three-drug midazolam method of lethal injection is unconstitutional because that method of execution is a cruel and unusual punishment prohibited under the Eighth Amendment.
2435. Using a three-drug midazolam method of execution violates the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and usual punishment because its use is increasingly rare and permitted only in a minority of states, making it an "unusual" punishment.
2436. Using a three-drug midazolam method of execution violates the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and usual punishment because it no longer comports with prevailing standards of decency, and its use as a method of execution is categorically prohibited.
2437. States may not impose a death sentence upon any inmate using an unconstitutional method of execution. The "Eighth Amendment *categorically* prohibits the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments." *Penry v. Lynaugh*, 492 U. S. 302, 330 (1989) (emphasis added).

2438. There is no requirement to plead an alternative method of execution when making a claim, such as this, that a method of punishment is categorically unconstitutional. “Irrespective of the existence of alternatives, there are some risks ‘so grave that it violates contemporary standards of decency to expose *anyone* unwillingly to’ them.” *Glossip v. Gross*, 135 S. Ct. 2726, 2793 (2015) (Sotomayor, J., dissenting) (quoting *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U. S. 25, 36 (1993) (emphasis in original)).
2439. For purposes of this claim, Plaintiff does not concede there is a way to constitutionally carry out a lethal injection execution that uses a three-drug midazolam method. Plaintiff believes that such an execution is *per se* unconstitutional. This distinguishes Plaintiff from the inmate in *Baze*.
2440. Plaintiff does not have to plead or prove any alternative method of execution to prevail on this claim. However, should the Court still find that an alternative method is required, Plaintiff incorporates by reference as if fully set forth here the alternative methods and procedures alleged in Section III above.
2441. To determine which punishments are so disproportionate as to be cruel and unusual, the Supreme Court has “established the propriety and affirmed the necessity of referring to ‘the evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society.’” *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551, 560–61 (2005) (quoting *Trop v. Dulles*, 356

U.S. 86, 100-101 (1958) (plurality opinion)). “This is because ‘[t]he standard of extreme cruelty is not merely descriptive, but necessarily embodies a moral judgment. The standard itself remains the same, but its applicability must change as the basic mores of society change.’” *Kennedy v. Louisiana*, 554 U.S. 407, 419 (2008) (quoting *Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238, 382 (1972) (Burger, C.J., dissenting)).

2442. The Court has taken this approach in cases adopting categorical rules: first, it “considers objective indicia of society’s standards, as expressed in legislative enactments and state practice, to determine whether there is a national consensus against the sentencing practice at issue. Next, guided by the standards elaborated by controlling precedents and by the Court’s own understanding and interpretation of the Eighth Amendment’s text, history, meaning, and purpose, the Court must determine in the exercise of its own independent judgment whether the punishment in question violates the Constitution.” *Graham v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 48, 61 (2010) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted).

2443. The Court also considers and is guided by scientific knowledge or other expertise that bear upon the issue. See *Hall v. Florida*, 134 S. Ct. 1986 (2014) (relying upon informed assessment of medical experts consistent with the views of the medical community); *Roper v.*

Simmons, 543 U.S. 551, 569 (2005) (relying upon scientific and sociological studies regarding juvenile and adolescent development).

2444. A national consensus can exist against a punishment even though it is statutorily permitted by most states. The mere infrequency of a particular punishment establishes a national consensus against the practice. *Graham*, 560 U.S. at 62–67.
2445. When deciding whether a punishment practice is “unusual” in the constitutional sense, the Court has looked to the number of States engaging. *See, e.g., Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304, 313–16 (2002); *Roper*, 543 U.S. at 564–66. *See also Glossip*, 135 S. Ct. at 2777 (Breyer, J., dissenting).
2446. The “consistency of direction of change” away from a particular punishment is also a relevant factor in evaluating whether our society, as a whole, still tolerates the punishment. *See Roper*, 543 U.S. at 566.
2447. A State’s decision to bar the death penalty altogether necessarily demonstrates a judgment that the death penalty is a disproportionate punishment. *Roper*, 543 U.S. at 574. These states are to be counted for a consensus against the challenged punishment. *Id.*
2448. And while community consensus is “entitled to great weight,” it is not itself determinative of whether a punishment is cruel and unusual. *Graham*, 560 U.S. at 67. The Court also considers whether the challenged punishment serves legitimate penological goals. *Id.*

2449. In addition, Ohio's Execution Protocol itself mandates that all execution process and methods shall be performed in a professional, humane, sensitive, and dignified manner. Human dignity must be respected by the State in carrying out executions. *See, e.g., Atkins*, 536 U.S. at 311 ("The basic concept underlying the Eighth Amendment is nothing less than the dignity of man"). "By protecting even those convicted of heinous crimes, the Eighth Amendment reaffirms the duty of the government to respect the dignity of all persons." *Roper*, 543 U.S. at 560.
2450. When *Atkins* was decided, 30 states prohibited the death penalty for the intellectually disabled. This number comprised 12 that had abandoned the death penalty altogether, and 18 that maintained it but excluded the intellectually disabled from its reach. *Roper*, 543 U.S. at 564.
2451. By a similar calculation by the time of the Court's decision in *Roper*, 30 states prohibited the juvenile death penalty, comprised of 12 that had rejected the death penalty altogether and 18 that maintained it but, by express provision or judicial interpretation, excluded juveniles from its reach. *Id.*
2452. Likewise, at least 30 states prohibit the use of midazolam as the first drug in a three-drug execution method.
2453. Nineteen (19) states have abolished the death penalty.

2454. Thirty-one states retain the death penalty as a sentencing option but the majority of these have abandoned carrying out those executions. Only a minority of states actively execute death row prisoners.
2455. Of those 31 states that still formally retain the death penalty, 12 states have not executed an inmate in almost ten years or longer: Kentucky (2008); California (2006); Montana (2006); Nevada (2006); North Carolina (2006); Pennsylvania (1999); Colorado (1997); Nebraska (1997); Oregon (1997); Wyoming (1992); Kansas (no executions since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976); and New Hampshire (no executions since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976).
2456. No states permit execution by the three-drug midazolam method.
2457. While 19 states have formally abolished the death penalty, at least another 12 have done so in practice.
2458. Similar to the calculations by the Court in *Atkins* and *Roper*, 31 states have rejected the challenged punishment.
2459. Only 10 states—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia—have carried out an execution in the last five years.
2460. Although all states that permit capital punishment provide for lethal injection as a manner of execution, only a small fraction of those states actually carry out their executions using a three-drug midazolam method.

2461. Of all 31 the state that still retain the death penalty as a valid sentencing option, only five (5) states currently allow midazolam to be the first drug in a three-drug method of execution: Alabama; Arkansas; Ohio; Tennessee; and Virginia. Only 16% of death penalty states—which account for less than 10% of all state and federal jurisdictions—sanction the use of the midazolam three-drug method in executions.
2462. As of July 2017, the total population of those 5 states is estimated to be 34,723,639: Alabama (4,874,747); Arkansas (3,004,279); Ohio (11,658,609); Tennessee (6,715,984); and Virginia (8,470,020). As of July 2017, the United States population is estimated to be 325,719,178.
2463. Almost 90% of the U.S. population lives in a state that does not condone using a midazolam three-drug method to execute inmates.
2464. The consistency of direction of change away from the three-drug midazolam method of execution demonstrates it is disfavored under current standards of decency.
2465. Except for Tennessee, which has adopted but not implemented a three-drug midazolam method, states are turning away from using midazolam in a three-drug method.
2466. Arizona and Florida announced the removal of the drug as an option from their respective execution protocols in 2016 and 2017, respectively.

2467. Kentucky, prior to any use, denounced midazolam and publicly stated its intentions to remove the drug from its available options.
2468. Nebraska, who recently reinstated the death penalty, did not include midazolam as part of their lethal injection protocol.
2469. Oklahoma recently has announced it will abandon lethal injection as the preferred method of execution altogether, opting instead for nitrogen gas.
2470. Alabama and Mississippi have also approved the use of nitrogen gas as an alternative to lethal injection.
2471. At the time of *Baze*, 36 States had adopted lethal injection as their exclusive or primary means of execution. Of those 36 States, at least 30 used the same combination of three drugs in their lethal injection protocols. *Baze v. Rees*, 553 U.S. 35, 42–44 (2008).
2472. No such uniformity exist today.
2473. For example, the execution protocol proposed in California only permits the use of barbiturates as the lethal drugs. Over 25% of all death row inmates are in California.²
2474. Florida and Texas, the states with the next largest death row populations, do not provide for the use of a midazolam three-drug method in their protocols.

² <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/death-row-inmates-state-and-size-death-row-year> (last accessed Apr. 4, 2018).

2475. Collectively, just these three states—Florida, Texas, and California—account for almost half of all death row inmates.
2476. Because only five states sanction its use, the majority of death row inmates, like the majority of U.S. citizens, live in a place that does not condone midazolam as the first drug in a three drug execution.
2477. And no other state but Ohio has moved forward to a purportedly more humane method of lethal injection, by removing midazolam from its execution protocol, but then reintroduced midazolam into the protocol again later as the first drug in a three-drug protocol. That makes Defendants' challenged Execution Protocol and their adoption of that protocol "unusual." Ohio is the first to devolve in such a way.
2478. Community consensus may have great weight when determining whether a punishment is cruel and unusual. The proper analysis also requires that the Court apply its "own understanding and interpretation of the Eighth Amendment's text, history, meaning, and purpose," to "determine in the exercise of its own independent judgment whether the punishment in question violates the Constitution." *Graham*, 560 U.S. at 61 (internal citations and quotation marks omitted).
2479. The penological justifications for the sentencing practice are also relevant to the analysis. This is, in part, because a sentence lacking any legitimate penological justification is by its nature disproportionate to the offense.

2480. Use of a three-drug midazolam method of execution, involving a paralytic and potassium chloride, lacks any legitimate penological justification and, thus, is by its nature disproportionate to the offense.
2481. Use of a three-drug midazolam method of execution is not a deterrent to prospective offenders.
2482. Use of a three-drug midazolam method of execution is not permissible as retribution because that method of execution is disproportionately cruel and unusual.
2483. All relevant scientific and other expertise, applied to the three-drug midazolam method, confirms its cruelty, as addressed throughout the Fourth Amended Complaint.
2484. The paralytic ceases all movement within the inmate's control, and his ability to breathe or open and close his eyes. If not rendered insensate to pain by the midazolam, he will experience the severe pain and fear caused by the paralysis, which includes, but is not limited to, suffocation induced by the arresting of his respiratory system. To know of this paralysis creates a condition where Plaintiff will be trapped within his own body, akin to being buried alive. This is a cruel punishment. It is also unusual.
2485. Using a paralytic drug, under any circumstances, in a human execution is cruel and unusual punishment. Its use also no longer comports with prevailing standards of decency.

2486. Paralyzing drugs, like those permitted under Ohio's Execution Protocol, are derived from a poison called curare. In 1868, Swedish physiologist A.F. Holmgren described the use of curare as changing one "instantly into a living corpse, which hears and sees and knows everything, but is unable to move a single muscle, and under its influence no creature can give the faintest indication of its hopeless condition."
2487. The American Veterinary Medical Association's Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals explains that "[a]gents and methods that prevent movement through muscle paralysis, but that do not block or disrupt the cerebral cortex or equivalent structures (*e.g.*, succinylcholine, strychnine, curare, nicotine, potassium, or magnesium salts), are not acceptable as sole agents for euthanasia of vertebrates because they result in distress and conscious perception of pain prior to death."³
2488. The AVMA Guidelines specifically condemn the use of neuromuscular blocking agents even with powerful barbiturates: "Mixing of pentobarbital with a neuromuscular blocking agent in the same injection apparatus is not an acceptable approach to euthanasia

³ <https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Documents/euthanasia.pdf>

- because of the potential for the neuromuscular blocking agent to induce paralysis prior to onset of unconsciousness.”
2489. Similarly, the Humane Society of the United States has stated that it is the “moral and ethical duty” of its members to end the practice of “injecting animals with curare-based or paralytic substances.”
2490. 42 of 50 states—including Ohio—bar the use of paralytic drugs in animal euthanasia because if something goes wrong and the animal is not properly rendered unconscious, it is impossible to know given the effects of the drug.
2491. Ohio Rev. Code § 4729.532, governing the performance of euthanasia with lethal injection on animals, mandates that “[n]o agent or employee of an animal shelter shall perform euthanasia by means of lethal injection on an animal by use of any substance other than combination drugs that contain pentobarbital and at least one noncontrolled substance active ingredient. . . .”
2492. Ohio allows the use of paralytic drugs to execute of humans but not animals. The known risk that a neuromuscular blocking agent may induce paralysis prior to onset of unconsciousness if sufficient to prohibit the use of those paralytic agents in animal executions, but not in those of humans.
2493. If not properly rendered insensate to pain by the midazolam—which cannot accomplish that task, because it has no analgesic properties—the paralytic compounds the substantial risk that the inmate will

suffer severe pain and needless suffering during his execution by inducing an unnecessary paralysis of all his voluntary movements and, consequently, his ability to effectively communicate his internal distress to anyone. Though conscious and aware and sensate, the paralyzed inmate will be trapped in his own body as the execution progresses. The paralytic serves no therapeutic purpose. Therefore, if the inmate remains sensate after injection of midazolam—which he will, because midazolam has no analgesic properties—the potassium chloride will burn as it courses through the inmate's veins, until it reaches and ultimately stops his heart by inducing cardiac arrest. This will be the chemical equivalent of being burned at the stake.

This is a cruel punishment. It is also unusual.

2494. To avoid subjecting a condemned inmate to the known excruciating pain of the paralytic and potassium chloride, it is essential that midazolam work as an effective drug to render the inmate insensate to pain throughout the process. But, as addressed throughout this Complaint, midazolam is unsuitable for that crucial purpose. Its unsuitability is demonstrated by reliable medical and scientific expertise, and by the many botched executions that have resulted from its use. Midazolam will not reliably, if ever, render the inmate insensate to the pain of the paralytic and potassium chloride.
2495. These risks of being exposed to primitive forms of punishment constitute wanton exposure to objectively intolerable risk.

2496. The “Eighth Amendment categorically prohibits the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments.” *Penry v. Lynaugh*, 492 U. S. 302, 330 (1989). Therefore, because using a three-drug midazolam method of execution is cruel and unusual punishment, the Eighth Amendment bars its application against Plaintiff, and categorically, against all death row inmates.

Forty-Sixth Cause of Action: Ohio Corrupt Practices Act Claims Against Individual Defendants in Their Individual Capacity

2497. Plaintiff alleges no forty-Sixth Cause of Action.

Forty-Seventh Cause of Action: Equal Protection Clause Violation based on violations of Administrative Procedures Act

2498. Plaintiff alleges no forty-Seventh Cause of Action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- G. Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief for the entirety of his Complaint is alleged in the Fourth Amended Omnibus Complaint. Out an abundance of caution, he fully incorporates that Prayer for Relief (Fourth Am. Omnibus Compl., ECF No. 1252, PageID 45866–877) here by reference.
- H. And Plaintiff requests this Court grant him declaratory relief under federal law in the form of the following:
- a. An Order declaring that Defendants' execution policy and written execution protocol will subject him to a sure or very likely risk of serious physical and/or psychological pain and needless suffering, and the sure or very likely risk of other types of unconstitutional harm including a lingering execution or attempted execution, an undignified execution or attempted execution, or a spectacle execution or attempted execution, or an objectively intolerable risk of such harm that Defendants unjustifiably ignore, resulting in cruel and unusual punishment, whether that method is through the policy's Plan 1, Plan 2, or Plan 3, and that Defendants' execution policy and written execution protocol fails to ensure against an execution that would constitute cruel and unusual punishment, and will violate Plaintiff's rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38, Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

| STEPHEN NEWMAN (OH 0051928)
Federal Public Defender

/s/ Vicki Ruth Adams Werneke
VICKI RUTH ADAMS WERNEKE
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Counsel for Plaintiff Quisi Bryan

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on April 12, 2018, I filed the foregoing **Plaintiff Quisi Bryan's Individual Supplemental Complaint** electronically with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to e-mail addresses for opposing counsel on file with the Court:

/s/ Vicki Ruth Adams Werneke
Counsel for Plaintiff
Quisi Bryan